

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 569.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1856.

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By order of the Committee.

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1852, 3, and 4	3,257	479,200
1855	1,492	28,500
Total	7,899	2,151,200

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VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 569.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

BUDDINGS OF FAITH.

"If the Church of England is to stand, sooner or later we must come to a general voluntary contribution for its partial support; and sooner is better than later—indeed, postponement may be irremediable."—*Spectator*, Sept. 20, 1856.

"Now, my plan is to restore the maintenance of the Church to that original dignity to which we owe all our endowments—to let it rest upon the piety of her ministers. I am not romancing. I am speaking with more than five years' experience of what I am advising; and I contend that by leaving people to follow the inspiration of God's good spirit in the matter of giving money, just as they must be left to follow it in the exercise of prayer, and faith, and love, and holiness, you will sooner solve the difficulty of Church endowments and Church-rates, than all the mere statesmen of the world, whom it will perplex to the end of time."—*Rev. James Skinner, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.*

No reader of the *Pilgrim's Progress* can forget the scene in which Christian and Hopeful are conducted across the river to the gate of the Celestial city—how when they observed that "there was no bridge to go over, and the river was very deep," they "were much stunned"—how they were told by the "two men in raiment that shone like gold," in answer to their inquiry whether "the waters were all of the same depth"—"You shall find it deeper or shallower, as you believe in the King of the place"—and how when Christian "began to sink," Hopeful encouraged him with these words, "Be of good cheer, my brother, I feel the bottom, and it is good." The two sentences which we have placed at the head of this article indicate that the respective writers—representatives herein of large classes of sound Churchmen—occupy an analogous position to Christian and Hopeful in the scene alluded to, in regard to "The Maintenance of the Clergy," by what the *Spectator* describes as "a general voluntary contribution," and the Rev. James Skinner, "the inspiration of God's good spirit in the matter of giving money." Both have been compelled to enter the river over which there is no bridge—or in other words to meet a great, pressing, and unavoidable spiritual emergency in which no tangible means are provided to overpass the difficulty—to the habits in which both were educated, reliance upon an impalpable agency must have presented itself *prima facie* with stunning effect—in this matter, as in Bunyan's allegory, it is true that "the waters are deeper or shallower" accordingly as faith is exercised—the *Spectator* believes in *part*, and is troubled, if not despondent; but the incumbent of St. Barnabas, whose faith is fortified by experience, is glad some and jubilant, and may almost be heard calling out to him of the *Spectator*, "Be of good cheer, my brother, I feel the bottom, and it is good."

The article in the *Spectator* and Mr. Skinner's letter to the *Times* are significant of an approaching change for the better in the mode of dealing with existing spiritual destitution. It is coming at last to be recognised, even by thorough Establishmentarians, that religious institutions must depend for their expansion as well as for their efficiency, upon the religious spirit; and that the vital power which proceeds from "the inspiration of God's good spirit in the matter of giving

money"—we like the phrase—may be looked to as an element of strength and progress, without "romancing." We hail the dawning revolution—for revolution it is—as most hopeful. Until lately, faith in spiritual dynamics for the support of Church ordinances has been reckoned amongst the worst, because the vulgarest, of heresies. The "practical" spirit of the age, as it is called—the materialistic tendency of its knowledge, its inventions, its realisations, its progress—the habits, laws, and usages of commerce—the course of modern legislation—the tone of the public press—have combined to throw discredit upon every agency which men cannot see, handle, compute, and distribute at pleasure. All expectation which has gone down deeper than this shallow philosophy has been laughed at as fanaticism. And none have done more to disparage "faith in the unseen" than our State-elected bishops. Refusing to consecrate to God's service any edifice until a sufficient endowment has been annexed to it—what is this but a public avowal that the Christian Church makes light of any and every power it embodies but that which is secured to it by legal bonds, and that "resting upon the piety of its members" is sheer infatuation? It is something to have detected the hollowiness of this infidel policy—something to have found out from actual events that to "walk by sight" in religious affairs, is not necessarily successful.

For the hollowiness, or, at any rate, the inadequacy of this policy of unbelief is detected. Thousands of clergy living upon stipends scarcely sufficient to secure them the necessities of life—thousands more wanted for whom no stipend can be found—a population more than half of which is lost to the Established Church already, and increasing at the rate of 200,000 a year—a system of endowments so unequal in its structure, that where there is much to be done there is no income, and where there is little or nothing to occupy him, the clergyman is "shamefully rich"—private legal rights, so inextricably interwoven with that system that any attempt to equalise its advantages must proceed upon a confiscation of property—want and wealth side by side—crying wants and plethoric wealth, but prevented by insuperable obstacles from benefiting each other—an ardent and general attachment to the Church unable or unwilling to give substantial expression to itself—an inexhaustible mine of power unworked, or worked only just far enough to prove how much of it lies beyond reach of present appliances—rigidity, immovability, and technicality just where flexibility, elasticity and freedom are most required;—such is the general result of the two cardinal laws of the State-Church system, parochial divisions and permanent endowments. Both are founded upon that short-sighted worldly wisdom which stands in antagonism to the higher wisdom of faith—both have turned out to be main impediments to the expansion of Church machinery in this country—both have contributed to implant in the system they were meant to uphold the seeds of inevitable decay—and both are at length teaching the thoughtful of all classes in these kingdoms that no machinery of spiritual means but such as grows out of, and assimilates itself to, spiritual life, can be either adequate in extent, efficient in power, or permanent in duration.

The *Spectator* while recognising the necessity of a *partial* resort to voluntary contributions for "the maintenance of the clergy," evidently looks upon it as a desperate expedient. It recounts what is already done in this way, by the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Additional Curates Society, and wonders somewhat despondingly that it is so little. Mr. Skinner has more faith, but even he recommends reliance upon the measures he proposes, including the voluntary principle, in newly-formed parishes only, at least in the first instance. The *Spectator* will, perhaps, smile with incredulity when we tell him that "the inspiration of God's good spirit in the matter of giving money" crowns with success no "partial" experiments. Even in secular affairs, benevolences "in aid" are seldom munificent, while for spiritual objects they are evermore niggardly and disappointing. Amongst Dissenters it is found that an endowment kills

voluntary liberality just in proportion to its own amount. The reason is not far to seek. Men do not willingly part with what they value in aid of objects which have been already more or less taken out of their hands, and concerning which, therefore, they feel but a fractional responsibility which, in effect, is equivalent to no responsibility at all. The forces of the religious spirit can only be brought into play by frankly devolving the whole work upon religious motives. Experience proves that it will not do to provide for three-parts or for half of an emergency by worldly wisdom, and to call upon religious affection to make up the deficiency. "*Aut Caesar, aut nullus*," is the law of spiritual sentiment in relation to spiritual agency. It must be everything, or it will be nothing. Faith on crutches is a very feeble and comparatively worthless thing—awkward and impotent as David in Saul's armour. The Church's power, like woman's, is in her weakness—and the more pains she takes to cut off herself from a dependency so seemingly precarious as human sympathies and affections, the more certainly is she doomed to lose her influence. By shifting the *venue* from a spiritual to a secular sphere, she ensures for herself the neglect she deserves.

The great radical mistake in regard to the Church of England, and, indeed, all other State Churches, has been, as we have frequently pointed out, and as events are now beginning to demonstrate, the supposition that a purely spiritual confederation could be placed on the basis of a civil institution, without destroying that whereby it should live, grow, and conquer. The sole escape from the difficulties and anomalies which have supervened lies in retracing that ill-chosen path. It cannot, of course, be cleared at a bound. But the more swiftly and boldly it is passed over, the better will it be for "the Church of the future." We are delighted to see intelligent and earnest men turning their faces towards the right quarter of the heavens—some with decided, some with hesitating, faith. We ask not what may be their creed, or what their Church principles—we may, and probably do, differ widely from them in both. We gladly welcome any man who, in this age of materialism, turns for help for the Church from a legal provision to a living spirit—and who has courage to counsel her in the midst of her thickening difficulties, to "walk by faith, not by sight." "Be of good cheer, my brother. I feel the bottom, and it is good."

PROPOSED NORMAL COLLEGE, NORTH WALES.

An important movement for the advancement of education in the northern part of the Principality has lately been commenced, and is likely to be brought to a prosperous issue. Wales, as is well known, is well supplied with the means of religious worship, but it is backward in respect to education. In 1851, one in every eight and a half of the population of England and Wales were in school attendance, but in North Wales the proportion was one in eleven. It is stated by Mr. Bowstead, a school inspector, that "the people are anxious for instruction, especially in the English language; but it is most commonly offered to them under circumstances which are distasteful. The schools established by the wealthy for their poorer neighbours are naturally enough connected, as a general rule, with the Established Church, to which the wealthy belong; and the children educated in them run the risk of being imbued with catechisms and formularies which their parents not seldom hold in a sort of abhorrence. Many stand aloof altogether from such institutions."

The broad basis of the British and Foreign School is obviously the only one adapted to the wants of this part of the kingdom, and it is stated that that society has been so far successful that, whereas, twelve years ago, there were only two of its schools in North Wales, there are now more than seventy. But the work is retarded by the lack of thoroughly competent teachers, and it is to supply this pressing want that a proposal has been made to establish a Normal College, the site of which is to be Bangor. For the erection of a suitable building, 3,000*l.* will be required, but half of this will be voted by the Committee of Council. Another 3,000*l.* must also be raised, and invested, to supply a portion of the annual income.

A conference on the subject was held at Bangor, in

April last, and a provisional committee appointed. This body held a meeting at the Town Hall, Rhyl, on the 15th inst., when Hugh Owen, Esq., and Robert Forster, Esq., of the British and Foreign School Society were present, with a number of other gentlemen of influence in North Wales. It was reported that a large number of gentlemen had been communicated with, and that the proposal was approved unanimously and most cordially. Trustees and other officers of the College were appointed, and it was resolved to hold public meetings in the principal towns of North Wales, and in Liverpool and Manchester, to explain the scheme and to raise the requisite funds.

The earnestness of those who have launched this educational project is shown by the list of subscribers made up at this meeting. It is headed with the munificent gift of 1,000*l.* from Robert Davies, Esq., of Menai Bridge, and the following will either give or raise 50*l.* each:—Richard Davies, Esq., of Menai Bridge; H. W. Darby, Esq., of Wrexham; Robert Forster, Esq.; Hugh Owen, Esq.; E. Pugh, Esq.; David Roberts, Esq.; E. G. Salisbury, Esq. Already 1,615*l.* has been promised, so that there is no doubt that this interesting educational effort will be crowned with the success it merits.

THE NEW BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM.

The Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., the Dean of Carlisle, has been nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of London, which will be formally vacated by the Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield at the close of the present month. The *Daily News* gives the following details respecting the Dean: "He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, in which university he graduated in 1833, when he took a first class in classics, in the same year but not in the same term with Mr. R. Lowe, M.P., Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln; and Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christchurch, all of whom were first-class in classics. He became a Fellow and Tutor of his college, and a select preacher of the University. Upon the death of Dr. Arnold, who so long and so ably presided over Rugby School, Dr. Tait was elected his successor. In 1849, on the death of Dr. Cramer, he was nominated by Lord John Russell to the Deanery of Carlisle, and has been in possession of that dignity up to the present time. In 1852, he voted for Mr. Gladstone as the representative for the University of Oxford, when he was opposed by Dr. Marsham, the Warden of Merton College, and, again, for the right honourable gentleman on his acceptance of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen's Government, when he was opposed by Mr. D. M. Perceval, recently deceased. Immediately after Dr. Blomfield's resignation is completed, Her Majesty will direct a *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, empowering them to elect Dr. Tait to the bishopric, and his 'confirmation' will shortly afterwards take place in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. He will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose province the diocese of London is situate. The new bishop holds what are usually called *via media* views on the doctrinal questions which agitate the two great parties in the Church, sympathising, however, rather than otherwise, with the Evangelicals."

The Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Charles Thomas Longley, has accepted the Bishopric of Durham. From the same source we learn that "he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, taking a first class in classics. He is a younger son of Mr. John Longley, formerly Recorder of Rochester, and for some time one of the magistrates at the Thames Police-court. He was born at Rochester in 1794, and having gone through the usual course at Westminster School, removed to Oxford. In 1829 he was presented to the rectory of West Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, and in 1831 resigned that benefice, on being elected to the head mastership of Harrow School. On the formation of the see of Ripon, in 1836, he was appointed by Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister, to be its first bishop, and has presided over that diocese up to the present time. His theological views are moderate, with a slight leaning to the Evangelical rather than to the High Church party. Dr. Longley's confirmation to the see of Durham after his election by the dean and chapter will take place in the parish church of St. James, Piccadilly."

The *Carlisle Journal* thus remarks on the appointment of Dean Tait to the bishopric of London:—

He has shown himself here the zealous friend of popular, as before of patrician, education—the liberal politician—the generous promoter of all good works—and the diligent as well as attractive preacher. We use this last adjective in a high and large sense. The power to interest a popular assembly is not so common among Church dignitaries as to be lightly esteemed, even were it not the first requirement of a public religious teacher; but in the case of Dr. Tait it is combined with an elegance of diction, breadth of sentiment, and a practicalness at once philosophic and devout, that will make him sadly missed in Carlisle. Especially noteworthy in his sermons is the tender interest which they display in the young—as though the shadow of a great private sorrow were ever on his heart, but only to subdue and soften, making the bereaved father in a double sense the Christian pastor. In the sympathy which that great sorrow evoked, faults have been forgotten. And we recall them now only as affecting future usefulness and happiness. They strike us as emphatically those of the modern churchman—as arising out of an anxiety to retain and enlarge obnoxious privileges which leads to alternate pliancy and haughtiness; to conciliation that descends to trimming, and self-assertion that swells almost to arrogance. These are faults which our present Church system communicates to all its defenders—and the finest characters suffer most from bad conditions. The future Bishop of London may attempt, like his predecessor, to control the jarring members of that mighty whole by

finesse and management—to govern by personal policy, rather than on an avowed principle. But we will hope a nobler career for Dr. Tait than has been accomplished by Dr. Blomfield; for where it would have been little honour to succeed, it is still less to fail.

The total value of the patronage of the new Bishop of Durham will be nearly 40,000*l.* a year.

It has not yet transpired who will succeed Dr. Longley in the bishopric of Ripon, or Dr. Tait in the deanery of Carlisle.

Dr. Tait will be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, in virtue of the Bishopric of London, immediately after his consecration, the occupant of the metropolitan see not being subject to the rule which excludes the junior bishop for the time being. Dr. Longley's successor in the Bishopric of Ripon will not be entitled to a seat as a spiritual peer until another vacancy occurs, otherwise than in the sees of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester.

Her Majesty's Government have determined on a subdivision of the diocese of London, and Dr. Tait, who is to have the supervision of the Metropolitan See, will have only half the field over which the Bishops of London have hitherto presided. The diocese of London will henceforth consist of all that portion of the metropolis which is within the city walls, in addition to the extensive parishes of Bethnal-green, Clerkenwell, Islington, Limehouse, Shoreditch, Stepney, St. George's East, Whitechapel, Hackney, and Stoke Newington, together with several parishes in Essex, Kent, and Surrey, which are at present under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. A large portion of what at present constitutes the archdeaconry of Middlesex will be placed under the control of a Bishop of Westminster, and the Abbey will be his cathedral church. The new diocese will comprise the whole of the parishes within the city of Westminster, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington, St. Giles's, St. George's, Bloomsbury, Chelsea, Hampstead, Fulham, Hammersmith, and the several outlying parishes. There will be one archdeacon for the diocese of London, and two for the diocese of Westminster. No one is at present named for the new bishopric of Westminster.

The see of Durham will also be ultimately divided, but at present it was thought more desirable to fill it by translation rather than by a new appointment. Except in the case of the archbishoprics, the principle of "translation" has been definitively abandoned.

PREACHING IN THE PARKS.

A meeting on the right of preaching in the parks was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday night; the Rev. T. T. Crybbace in the chair. The attendance comprised about fifty persons. The chairman explained at the outset that the present was only a preliminary meeting, and went on to recapitulate the facts of the movement, down to the issuing of the placard forbidding any more preaching—

When he read that placard he could scarcely believe his eyes, and if the reporters kept it a profound secret, he would tell the meeting what he had said of Sir B. Hall to himself on reading the placard. He said, he was a cowardly bully—(cheers)—and he must be well beaten into common decency. (Cheers.) He complained that such language should have been directed against them, and communicated on the subject with the clergy in the neighbourhood. He had stated how they got and lost Victoria-park, and the principal business of the evening was to show how they should recover it. They were prepared to lay a statement of the case before Lord Palmerston, and they were resolved to go on until they should carry their point. (Cheers.) They would set out on this principle, that it was their right, by the law of God, and by the constitutional law of the country, and that right they would maintain—(cheers)—and although Sir Benjamin Hall should bring all the despots of Europe to assist him, they had the power to remove all obstacles to the free preaching of God's Word.

A Mr. Robert Taylor then came forward, and announced that he was a Materialist, and that there were thousands of persons professing the same doctrines, and if that meeting agreed that he should be allowed to preach his doctrines in the parks, he would aid them to carry out their object. Dr. Sleigh said that the meeting ought to be obliged to the gentleman for so boldly declaring his opinions, for it showed the necessity for preaching the Gospel in the parks. (Cheers.) Three courses were then proposed; a deputation to Lord Palmerston, to which as an amendment Mr. Girdlestone moved the adjournment of the meeting, after simply appointing a committee. This Mr. Crybbace objected as playing Sir B. Hall's game, and Dr. Sleigh then moved another amendment, to the effect that they approved of the parks being opened for public preaching of the Gospel, and that thanks be given to the gentlemen who have preached there. The Chairman stated that was already involved in the first resolution. The proposal of Dr. Sleigh was then adopted. The amendment of Mr. Girdlestone was negatived, and the second resolution for the appointment of a deputation to wait on Lord Palmerston with a memorial submitted by the Chairman, was declared by him to be carried; but strong objections were made by some persons to expressions in that memorial, and Dr. Sleigh declared he would not give his sanction to any document that was drawn up without his concurrence. The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

The recent controversy respecting open-air preaching on the Sabbath, has given an impetus to the clergy of all denominations to adopt the system for the dissemination of their respective tenets. A more than usual number of street preachers presented themselves on Sunday in all parts of the metropolis. The greatest concourse of people gathered in Bonner's-fields at the entrance to Victoria-park. At the Obelisk, Blackfriars-road, there were several persons who continued long after dark to hold controversial discourses each,

having their partisans, who occasionally applauded the sentiments of the speakers.

There was a further attempt at open-air preaching on Sunday afternoon on the pier at Kingstown, Dublin, and, as usual, an unruly mob assembled on the occasion. A heavy shower of rain came on, and the preacher, whose name has not been mentioned, thought it better to beat a retreat to the railway station, whither he was followed by a crowd of boys and others, shouting and jeering. Subsequently two other persons mounted the steps from which he had been preaching, and caricatured his manner to the great amusement of the mob.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

ANOTHER CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED IN WORCESTER.—The parish of All Saints, Worcester, has just been the scene of a smart Church-rate contest. It contains few Dissenters, but a great number of poor; and, until this year, Church-rates have been voted without opposition. The Church-rate Abolition Association just formed in Worcester, however, felt that they were bound to raise the question, and publications explaining the law of Church-rates, and the injustice they involved, were freely circulated amongst the parishioners. The vestry meeting was held on Thursday morning, and the rector, the Rev. W. Elliott, in opening the business, complained grievously of the "interference of strangers" in the affairs of the parish. The minister's churchwarden, Mr. Kendall, then presented his estimate, and asked for a fivepenny rate. Mr. Turberville, the secretary of the Church-rate Abolition Association, who had qualified himself to take part in the proceedings by taking a holding in the parish, objected to the proposed rate on various grounds; but the churchwarden persisted in his motion, and Mr. Geo. Grove then moved as an amendment, "That the churchwardens be requested to resort to some other method of raising the amount needed for the repairs of the church, &c., and that the meeting refuse to grant a compulsory Church-rate." This was seconded by Mr. Joseph Wood, supported by Mr. Turberville, and opposed by J. Goodwin, Esq., the mayor of the city, on the old grounds, that Church-rates were law, that they were a charge upon property, and that churches were public buildings. Several parishioners complained of what they conceived to have been a misappropriation of the previous Church-rate, and a long dispute arose on this point. Ultimately Mr. Grove's amendment was put to the vote, and about fifty parishioners voted for it, while only ten divided against it. The churchwarden, however, demanded a poll, and although the mayor and other gentlemen begged that the peace of the parish might not be further disturbed, the demand was persisted in, and the rector fixed a most extraordinary time for taking it, viz., from four P.M. to six P.M. on Saturday evening, and again throughout Monday. What was the motive for this singular arrangement can scarcely be divined, but it did not answer the purpose of the rate party, for the poorer inhabitants of the parish voted almost to a man against the rate; and after the two hours' poll on the Saturday, the numbers were—for the rate, 19; against it, 58; majority against the rate, 39. On the parties reassembling at the vestry on Monday morning, the rector and his churchwarden announced that they abandoned the contest; so the poll was declared to be closed, and the rate refused.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—In this parish, on Friday last, a meeting was held for the purpose of making a Church-rate, the incumbent in the chair. A rate of 2*d.* in the pound having been proposed, the Rev. C. Elven moved as an amendment, "That this meeting do now adjourn." It was seconded by the Rev. A. Tyler. After a brief discussion, the chairman said he was advised by Sir Fitzroy Kelly that the proper mode of proceeding on such an occasion as this was to take a vote upon the motion for the rate before any amendment for adjourning the meeting. At the request of a parishioner, the chairman read the opinion, which was to the effect stated, and the learned counsel added that no person who did not pay poor-rates and Church-rates was entitled to vote in vestry. Mr. Ridley reminded the chairman that the usual course had been to put the amendment first, but the chairman expressed his determination to abide strictly by the legal advice he had obtained, and proceeded, amid some clamour, to put Mr. Sparke's motion, when there appeared—for the rate, thirty. On the show of hands being taken against the proposition, the chairman said he was unable to count them, but there was a decided majority against the rate. The churchwardens then demanded a poll. The Rev. C. Elven claimed to have the amendment put to the meeting, but the chairman declined to comply until the conclusion of the polling upon the rate. Mr. T. Ridley then handed in the following protest: "I protest against the legality of the rate said to be made this day, on account of the amendment not having been put to the meeting for adjournment, and on the ground of the illegality of the items of the rate." Mr. Elven, jun., also handed in a protest as follows: "In consequence of the notice calling the meeting not having been affixed to the doors of all the churches in this parish, I protest against any further proceedings at this meeting." The Dissenting portion of the meeting then left the vestry with a determination not to record any votes, and the poll having been taken the rate was of course carried without opposition.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—The anti-rate party are quietly but steadily gaining adherents, and strengthening their position. At a vestry meeting, held last Wednesday, amendments on a motion for a twopenny rate were moved and ably supported by Messrs. Potter, Boriser, Ellington, and others. The first amendment was on the estimates (which contained among other illegal items, "15*l.* for law expenses, and

ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

10*l.* for surveyor's fees on city improvements, 6*l.* for bread for the poor;") the second, for a voluntary subscription in lieu of a rate. The vicar, as usual, refused to put these amendments to the meeting—stating that he could accept of none, unless in the form of a direct negative to the rate, assigning no other reason than "that he was advised to take this course." The usual protests were entered, and the friends of Voluntaryism retired, well contented with the chairman's course, as the rate is undoubtedly bad, and cannot be enforced. An address to the ratepayers has been agreed on, which will be freely circulated in the parish, along with a selection from the tracts of the Liberation Society.

A correspondent of the *Record* states, that Sir Benjamin Hall has sanctioned the exhibition of a French camera obscura in Regent's-park on Sundays. **DENISON'S CASE.**—The clergy of the diocese of Durham, and some others in the north of England, have prepared a remonstrance to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the course he has taken in reference to Archdeacon Denison's case: They contend that a clergyman should not undergo sentence of deprivation for holding opinions which have been maintained by multitudes of the greatest ornaments of the Church in all ages and countries, and that the articles should not be shut out from the explanatory light thrown on them by the other portions of the Prayer-book by the writings of the recognised authorities of the Church, and thus, without reference to their history or the specific theological bearing of their terms, be constituted the one all-sufficient standard of doctrine. "We have only to add," says the remonstrants, "that as Archdeacon Denison impugns none of the doctrinal statements of our Articles, but merely vindicates the co-existent truth of another set of statements which cannot be shown to be theologically incompatible with the former, we cannot regard a sentence which would condemn him on the ground of his contradicting what he does not contradict otherwise than as repugnant to history, as establishing a most dangerous precedent, and on all accounts to be seriously deprecated."

LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.—Mr. Christopher Rawdon, of Liverpool, having suggested to his family connections and friends the raising of a fund in lieu of that of which the poorer Unitarian congregations in the north of England were deprived by the Hewley suit, the suggestion has met with the following munificent response:—Christopher Rawdon, Esq., Liverpool, 2,020*l.*; Mrs. Matilda Rawdon, do, 2,000*l.*; R. V. Yates, Esq., do, 1,000*l.*; George Holt, Esq., do, 1,000*l.*; C. H. Dawson, Esq., Bradford, 1,000*l.*; Miss Mary Dawson, do, 1,000*l.*; Miss Rachel Dawson, do, 1,000*l.*; Daniel Gaskell, Esq., Wakefield, 1,000*l.*; John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., Liverpool, 1,050*l.*; Misses Yates, do, 1,000*l.*; Richard Kershaw Lamb, Esq., Cheltenham, 1,000*l.*; John Mather, Esq., Liverpool, 350*l.*; Daniel Mather, Esq., do, 250*l.*; Miss Isabella Mather, do, 350*l.*; Miss Jane Mather, do, 350*l.*; William Rathbone, Esq., do, 500*l.*; John Strutt, Esq., Belper, 1,000*l.*; Ives Mackie, Esq., Manchester, 500*l.*; T. H. McConnel, Esq., do, 450*l.*; James McConnel, Esq., do, 450*l.*; Henry McConnel, Esq., do, 450*l.*; Arthur Lupton, Esq., Leeds, 500*l.*; Martin Schunck, Esq., Manchester, 1,000*l.*; total, 18,820*l.* These sums, with the interest since they were paid into the bank, amounting to 1,811*l.*, make the entire sum now available for the fund above 20,000*l.* The interest of the fund (the *Newcastle Chronicle* states) will be annually applied in assistance of "poor and godly ministers of Christ's holy gospel," non-subscribers to articles and creeds.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, of Park, has subscribed 200*l.*, and the Bishop of Worcester 10*l.*, towards the erection of a pastor's house at La Tour, to be presented to the Vaudois as a memorial of the late Rev. Dr. Gilly.

PERVERSION IN HIGH LIFE.—The *Northern Times*, a Roman Catholic paper just published in Scotland, says: "Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Argyll, who has renounced the errors of Protestantism, received the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation on Saturday last, at seven o'clock A.M., at the Cathedral of St. Andrew's, in this city (Glasgow). Her Grace subsequently heard mass, and participated in the Holy Communion. The celebrant on the occasion was his lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch, Y.A.E.D." The following intimation was given from the pulpit of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, on Sunday evening, immediately after the sermon: "The prayers of the confraternity are requested for a clergyman of the Irvingite community, who is about to join the Catholic Church—particularly for ten clergymen of the Protestant Church, who are about to renounce their errors, and join the Catholic Church."

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—The first annual meeting of the Sunday League was held on Monday night in St. Martin's Hall. Mr. W. Duthie in the chair. The report stated, amongst other matters, that 138 petitions, containing 27,251 signatures, have been presented to Parliament, through the instrumentality of the League, for the advancement of its objects, and that 1,999 members have been enrolled during the year. It was resolved, that the report should be adopted as the basis of a more extended report, to be circulated amongst as many official persons as possible. The receipts during the year amounted to 352*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and the disbursements to 340*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 12*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Mr. J. B. Langley called attention to the item in connexion with the publication of the *Record*, a magazine established by the League, and declared a conviction that the publication, if continued, must involve the League in inevitable and constant loss. Some discussion followed, during which some of the speakers spoke in favour of the continuance of the *Record*.

The financial report having been read, was carried unanimously. The secretary stated that though the funds had been temporarily locked up in the Royal British Bank, the sum there deposited had been supplied by Mr. Loader, chairman of the committee. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and thanks to those who had acted during the past year, concluded the proceedings.

THE VACANT INCUMBENCY OF ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL.—At a vestry meeting in Clerkenwell, on Monday week, out of forty-six candidates for the vacant incumbency of the parish of St. James's the three whose names stood highest on the poll, viz., the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Rev. Mr. Ball, and the Rev. Mr. Maguire, were selected to preach the probationary sermon at the morning service, before the final recommendation takes place. The Rev. T. H. Ball, of Greenock, read service, and preached before the churchwardens and parishioners on Sunday morning. The text was Rev. xxii. 17. In the evening another candidate preached, the Rev. Mr. Lester. On Sunday morning next the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., will preach.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CANVASS MOVEMENT.

A public meeting was held in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to canvass the town for scholars and teachers for the various Church of England and Dissenting schools in the town. It appeared that about 2,000 canvassers had been engaged in the work, and between 9,000 and 10,000 promises had been made for children to be sent to the various schools. The inquiry had elicited the fact that in 122 Evangelical Protestant schools in Liverpool there were 23,376 children; the total amount, adding 8,000 Roman Catholic children, being 31,376. According to Horace Mann's return, the number of children in Liverpool who might attend schools is 66,804, so that there are 33,428 who do not belong to any school at all. In some observations on the subject of the movement the Rev. C. M. Birrell (Scotch Baptist) stated that Cardinal Wiseman had represented the danger of the movement to Roman Catholic interests in Liverpool as imminent, and had said that, unless counteracted, the Roman Catholics would lose their children by hundreds. A sub-committee of the canvass committee has been appointed to confer with the sub-committee of the Sunday School Union, with the view of agreeing upon a basis on which all the Evangelical schools of Liverpool can combine in one general union.

The *Manchester Examiner* thus speaks of the movement in that city: A meeting was recently held on its behalf at the Corn Exchange, the Bishop of Manchester in the chair. The result of the meeting was a "Sunday-school canvass committee," of which the bishop is president. The effort is confined to "Evangelical Protestant" denominations, but within these limits no sectarian distinctions are recognised. The movement comprises in all 125 schools—thirty-five of which belong to the Church of England—containing 4,211 teachers, and 45,528 scholars. In these schools there is additional accommodation for 13,341 scholars, and this vacuum the promoters of the movement are anxious to fill up. The work is being undertaken in the usual business-like style which characterises the transactions of this locality. Manchester and Salford are divided into manageable districts, every alley and court being duly dotted down. The work of visitation is assigned to a corps of two thousand canvassers, who are to go two and two—no couple consisting of members of the same denomination. An address to schools and congregations has been written by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and another, intended for circulation in the districts visited, by the Rev. J. Richardson, of St. Ann's. Children will be invited to attend those schools—within the limits already mentioned—for which their parents may entertain a preference. Where no preference is expressed, they will be directed to the school nearest their place of abode.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT DORCHESTER.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this place of worship was performed on Wednesday last, by R. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P. A numerous body of friends assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Among the ministers and others present were, the Revs. J. Miller, M.A., pastor of the congregation; E. R. Conder, Poole; J. N. Goulty, Poole; W. Gill, Parkstone; J. Smith, Weymouth; W. Smith, Weymouth; T. M. Williams, Maiden Newton; Professor Waterman, Beaminster; H. F. Holmes, Wimborne; J. Cheney, Portland; J. Hargreaves, Morcombelake; H. Baker, Broadwinor; C. Gower, Upway; T. Beckly, Sherborne; M. Devenish Esq., J. P. Aldridge, Esq., W. Nicholson, Esq., London; Mr. Hill, Came; Mr. Veizey, Stafford; and Mr. Homer, Martinstown. The devotional services were conducted by the Pastor and the Rev. E. R. Conder. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Cheltenham, then delivered a lucid and comprehensive address on the principles and usages of Congregational Nonconformists. The ceremony of laying the stone was then proceeded with. Mr. Sheridan next addressed the assembly, and, in the course of his speech, said:—

He asked himself this question, when the invitation to lay the stone was presented, Can I, as a member of the Church of England, sincerely attached to its doctrines, its worship, its discipline, and government, as by law established—can I, as a humble member of that Church, attend and take a prominent part in a ceremony which may have the appearance of promoting Dissent? I disposed of that question by asking myself another, which, from my conscience I believe, is the only ques-

tion which ought to be asked when called upon to perform a public duty—Is it right in the sight of God? To this I say, that I believe from my conscience that I am perfectly right when I assist in providing additional church accommodation, that pious and religious people of this town may assemble together to worship Almighty God. Interested as I am in the enlargement and increase of churches belonging to my own Church, I candidly admit that I rejoice when I see Dissenting chapels and Dissenting churches prosper, and that, wherever the Dissenting community feel the same sentiments, and are penetrated by it, I am confident these principles are promoted and made perfect by a pious and conciliatory emulation. Entertaining these opinions, I consider myself justified in the part I am taking to-day, and I believe that I act rightly in the sight of God, when I act in a conciliatory manner towards my Dissenting brethren.

A large number of the ministers and friends afterwards partook of a cold collation. Mr. Sheridan was also present. In the afternoon a tea-meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, at which upwards of 250 persons were present. After tea the company adjourned to the hall, when they were addressed by various ministers. Mr. Sheridan contributed 30*l.* to the funds. The collections, with sums from other sources, make about 17*l.* received during the day. The building is to be in the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The front will be very ornamental. In the centre the leading feature will be a large tracery window, with a gable and finial over it. On either side of the middle compartments will be an entrance porch, that on the south side forming the base of an elegant spire, the height of which will be eighty-five feet. The church will be in the extreme clear length seventy-six feet, and the width thirty-seven feet. The accommodation will be for 600 adults, and the total cost about 2,000*l.* Towards this sum about 700*l.* have been already promised; in addition to which, "The English Congregational Chapel Building Society" has made a grant of 150*l.* in aid of this object; and the value of the premises at present occupied will be appropriated to it.

BANGOR.—NEW ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On the 27th ult., the above beautiful and commodious chapel was opened for Divine worship. The Revs. Drs. Raffles and Halley conducted the opening services. On the following Sabbath, sermons were preached by the Revs. J. C. Drane, of Hawley, and Thomas Adams, of Stone. The Revs. John Harrison, of Heywood; William Byrnes, of Ross; R. Thomas, of Bangor; D. Roberts, of Carnarvon, also took part in the services. The chapel will hold about 500 persons, and is well fitted to supply a need which has long been felt.

BAPTIST JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, WAKEFIELD.—Some months ago, the Committee of the Juvenile Missionary Society in connexion with Great George's-street Chapel, Leeds, determined to send deputations to the Sunday schools in the surrounding towns of Yorkshire, in order, if possible, to awaken any interest in the missionary question. In this way much good has been done, new societies have been formed, and old ones have been re-invigorated. The deputation appointed to visit Wakefield addressed the scholars and teachers at Dr. Perrey's schools on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant. There was a numerous attendance of the congregation. The meeting commenced by the superintendent giving out an hymn. After which, Mr. Thomas Holroyd, of Leeds, in a short and effective speech, interspersed with interesting anecdotes, gave an account of the different idols they (the deputation) had brought with them. Amongst the rest was a small stone which Mr. Holroyd stated had once been the household god of a Heathen, who, having since been converted to Christianity, was now a deacon in Mr. Smith's church at Chitoura. Mr. Smith, who is now in England, brought it over. After giving a brief history of their own society at Leeds, he concluded with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to aid in the good work. Mr. W. H. Tetley, of Leeds, stated that at the commencement of their own society, they were strongly impressed with the necessity of frequent prayer to the Almighty; they therefore held a prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon, and no less than forty or fifty of the senior scholars voluntarily remained behind after the close of the school to pray for the poor heathens. Mr. Tetley concluded an impressive speech by recommending his auditory to form a society. The proceedings terminated by one of the teachers offering up a few words of prayer.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—The Rev. Edwin Davies, of Belfast, has received a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in this place.

EFFING.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. T. Davis, on behalf of the Independent Chapel Sabbath-school. On the following Monday, a public meeting of the teachers and friends of the cause, was held. The report was of the most encouraging character, showing that four of the teachers had joined the Christian Church during the past year, one of whom had commenced studies preparatory to entering upon a collegiate course of training for the Christian ministry. The library had also been extensively used by the children. During the year, two canvasses had been made by the teachers, resulting in a large increase to the school. At the conclusion of the meeting, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the pastor for his labours on the preceding day, and services during the evening, and to Mr. E. Winter, for his interesting report, and indefatigable services as superintendent, and also to the ladies for their kindness in gratuitously supplying the trays for the occasion.

GREENFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The Rev. W. Shillito was ordained to the work of the ministry on Wednesday, in Greenfield Chapel. A large number of ministers and friends, from neighbouring churches, testified by their presence their sympathy with the church and their newly elected pastor. The chapel

was crowded, both afternoon and evening. The introductory address was delivered by the Rev. H. B. Creak, who in an able manner set forth the distinctive principles held by Congregational Dissenters. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. James Pridie, to which most interesting and impressive answers were given by Mr. Shillito. The Rev. J. G. Miall, in the absence of the Rev. W. Scott, offered up the ordination prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Raffles (who, we regret to say, was compelled to solicit the indulgence of his auditors on account of indisposition) delivered an impressive and eloquent charge to the young minister, on the duties and responsibilities of the work on which he was entering. At the close of the afternoon service, a large number of friends adjourned to the old school-room, in Back-lane, and partook of an excellent tea. In the evening, a faithful and powerful sermon was addressed to the Church and congregation by the Rev. J. Parsons, of York.—*Bradford Observer.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, FOLKESTONE.—On Thursday, Aug. 28, the foundation-stone was laid in this rapidly-increasing town, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. To meet the case of friends from a distance, dinner was provided, at two o'clock, by J. G. Breach, Esq., of the Pavilion Hotel. At half-past three o'clock the company proceeded to the site of the new chapel, where about 400 persons were assembled. A hymn being sung, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., read the Scriptures; then prayer was offered by the Rev. H. J. Rook, and, after the hymn being sung, "Behold the sure foundation-stone," Mr. Joseph Gardiner produced the bottle, containing the usual articles, for the purpose of being deposited in the foundation-stone. Mr. Pellatt, having received the trowel from Joseph Messenger, Esq., architect, the stone was raised into its place, and duly laid by him. After which, the Rev. H. Cresswell delivered an interesting address. The service was concluded by singing the Doxology, "May the grace of God our Saviour." The weather now becoming tempestuous, the marquee on the Pavilion ground were soon besieged. Though accommodation was provided for three hundred, it is thought that not less than four hundred partook of the plentiful supply of the good things of this life. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the old chapel, over which Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened with singing, prayer being offered by the Rev. W. Grigsby, Dover. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. G. Rook, of Faversham; T. Gurney, Esq., of Brixton-hill; Dr. Massie, of London; and Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., Kilburn. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his services was moved by Thomas Bamford, Esq., of Gibson-square, Islington, and seconded by the minister of the place.

THE REV. JAMES YOUNG (Baptist), upwards of nine years Pastor of the Independent Church at Tetworth, Oxfordshire, has resigned his charge.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE THAMES FLOATING CHURCH.—The operations of the floating church, established on board the vessel *Swan*, lent to the Thames Mission by the Government, to be used as a church, have just been issued for the past year. The church is continually worked on the river below bridge, and is brought to in spots where vessels are thickly at anchor. The missionaries then go on board the adjacent ships. In this manner 6,515 ships, 1,915 barges, and 6 transports have been visited, and much spiritual good accomplished, 2,015 tracts and books being given to those on board; there were also 7,302 copies of the Scriptures, and 1,765 prayer books sold amongst the crews. The number of seamen who attended Divine service was 7,639.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The pro-slavery men in Kansas appear to be carrying on the war against their unarmed antagonists with all the vigour and ferocity usually reserved for enemies better able to defend themselves. The following account of the treatment two Methodist preachers lately met at Rochester at the hands of the pro-slavery party clearly illustrates the fact that the free soilers have ferocious savages, not civilised enemies, to deal with. The letter from the Rev. W. Sellers is addressed to a brother missionary. He writes:—

I had appointed Saturday, June 14, to commence a series of meetings in Rochester, and had written to several ministers to come and assist me. On Wednesday or Thursday previous a pro-slavery man named Sims was shot by a free-soil man (one Hardesty), because Sims attempted to drive him from his home or kill him. I arrived in Rochester on Thursday, about twelve o'clock. Soon after my arrival I was waited upon in Brother Strock's store by a committee of three individuals, who said they were authorised by the citizens of Rochester and vicinity to inform me not to preach again in Rochester, and endeavoured by threatening to extort a promise from me to that effect, declaring at the same time that this North Methodist preaching would not be tolerated longer in the county. I asked them for a few names of the citizens who had given them this authority; they had no names to give; I have better friends in Rochester. I then asked them if they claimed to be American citizens. They said I was a fool, and had better promise not to preach again in Rochester. I told them I would not make that promise; that I was guilty of no crime, had violated no law, and would obey God rather than men. I asked them what rights or privileges they claimed as American citizens, by virtue of their citizenship, that were superior to other American citizens. At this remark, without giving me an answer, they left the store, muttering that force would be used in order to stop me.

I had some pastoral visiting to do in the country, and, after attending to that important duty, on Saturday morning I started for Rochester for the purpose of holding my meeting at the time appointed. As we rode into town we observed groups of men collected at the corners

of the streets, engaged in conversation. The excitement appeared to be general. I rode through the village to Brother Strock's stable to put up my horse, and Brother Holland, who was in company with me, went immediately into Brother Strock's store. I came into the store in ten or fifteen minutes, and found several of my Rochester friends and some from the country who had come to attend the meeting. Old Brother Holland (a sainted martyr now) was standing near the front door. One of the leaders, with several others of the mob, were standing near Brother Holland and myself, having in their hands a late number of the *Western Christian Advocate*, containing the report of the majority of the Committee on Slavery in the General Conference. I told them how that matter was adjusted, but all to no purpose; we were abolitionists still, and I must promise not to preach, or else be mobbed. I said I would not do it. About this time the mob began to collect in front of the door. I suppose there were from seventy-five to 100 of them—some from Platte county, some from Buchanan, some from Savannah, and others from the vicinity of Rochester. Some were armed with revolvers, others had knives and clubs, while others had picked up stones in the streets. One fellow cried out if he had me out of the store he would soon kill me. At that remark one fellow got me by the arm, and drew me to the door. Three others then came to his assistance, and, seizing hold of each arm and leg, they carried me to the middle of the street, where they halted—raving, cursing, and yelling like a body of savages who had rescued a prisoner.

While this was transpiring Brother Holland was shot, the ball striking him on the chin, passing through and breaking his neck. He expired in about thirty minutes. I afterwards understood that Brother Strock was shot also, the ball cutting all his clothing and grazing the skin on his side. They also shot at Brother Beattie and missed him; and he then knocked two or three of them down and escaped at the back door. These noble brethren stood with me in the battle till they were driven from their posts.

While in the street the mob held a consultation over me, as to the nature of the punishment I should receive from them, as the embodiment of civil power, and the self-constituted guardians of society, for thus attempting to preach Jesus and the resurrection under the banner of freedom. Some said "Cut his — throat;" others, "Scalp him;" others, "Shoot him in the head." At last they concluded to tar him. They then carried me across the street, between another store and warehouse, to a tar barrel which was sunk in the ground, and, throwing me down on my back with considerable violence, held me there while they consulted as to the manner in which the tar should be applied. Some said, "Put him in head foremost;" others were for stripping me. One fellow swore they could not agree, and he would shoot me. He aimed a revolver at my head, but another wrested it from him, exclaiming, "Don't shoot him; we will give him what we think he deserves." At last they concluded to do the work without stripping me. After searching me to see whether I was armed or not, and finding I had no arms concealed about my person, they commenced putting on the tar with a broad paddle. After completely saturating my hair, they gave my eyes, ears, face, and neck each a plastering. I had on a black coat, satin vest, and black cloth pants. They tarred my cravat, my shirt bosom, and my clothes, down to my feet. They then let me up.

I was so sore I could scarcely stand on my feet, but oh! the agony of my eyes; they appeared like balls of fire, and I thought they would burst out of my head. Although it was noon, and the hot sun was beaming upon my head, I groped my way as at midnight. After I arose to my feet, one fellow said, "He has one minute to leave town!" another said, "He can have five minutes, and if he is not gone in that time he shall be shot." I groped my way into the street; they followed me with their revolvers cocked, telling me to step faster, at the peril of my life. I was in so much misery I knew not where I was going. I could see objects, but could not distinguish one from another. By the time I got across the street, between Brother Strock's store and stable, the tar had melted some, and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of my flock in Rochester, over whom I felt the "Holy Ghost had made me overseer," some of whom had ventured out in the midst of this mob to rescue their pastor from their bloody clutches. Some had fainted, other were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief. I thought of the patriotic women of the Revolution, and that their daughters still lived to give a helping hand in behalf of suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and with the assistance of one of the mob I got the saddle on, and started to go to some place on my work as quickly as possible to get the tar washed out of my eyes. The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go towards Savannah. As I passed out of town I providentially met Brother Chamberlain and his wife, who were coming to my meeting. (I hope he will write and tell you how they served him.) When I came up to them they did not know me. After I told them what had been done Brother Chamberlain asked me if I could stand it to go to his father-in-law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I could not endure such a trip, but was willing to try it. We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. When we turned off from the main Savannah road to go to Brother Miller's they were not more than fifteen minutes behind us. After riding so far in the hot sun in my condition, I was nearly dead when we arrived, but, through the attention of Brother Chamberlain and my kind friends at Brother Miller's, in a few days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousand fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting.

That this detail is by no means exaggerated we may infer from the accounts in the New York papers of the conflict in Kansas. The special correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*, writing on the 20th August, says:—

This morning we hear by a Government train just in from Leavenworth, that about two miles out of that town they discovered the dead body of a man, who had been shot through the head and scalped. From a man who has since arrived, and who stopped at the house to which the body was taken, and saw it, we learn that the murderer, after the deed was committed, went into the town of Leavenworth, among his murderous associates, and

holding up the scalp, cried out, "Here is the scalp of a — abolitionist. I started out for one, and by G— I have got one."

Another correspondent from Chicago, on the 27th, says:—

The case of a man being scalped near Leavenworth is a literal fact. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Nute, and just arrived; his name is Wm. C. Hopps. He was alone—though there are witnesses of the deed. The murderer returned to Missouri, and displayed the reeking scalp in brutal exultation to the Clerk of Platte County.

One of the most atrocious deeds (he continues) occurred near Lawrence. A lady, living a short distance from the town, had been there to nurse a wounded relative; and during her stay had made some statements touching the murder of Major Hoyt, which are supposed to have been reported to the ruffians. On her return home, she stepped out of doors in the evening in her night dress, and was immediately seized by four men with blackened faces, who gagged her by a handkerchief drawn through her mouth, and tied round her head, and carried her some distance from the house, where they stripped her naked, bound her limbs, drew out her tongue, tied a string round it and round her neck, and left her! After some time she succeeded in getting back to the house, and by means of knocking her head against the window attracted attention, and gained admittance.

A gentleman has just come down who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack and throw him into the river. (The peculiarities of Turkish punishments are to be revived in America.) But, finally, a man whom he had attended while sick (he is a physician) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to Kansas to invest, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the state of New York; and dividing 5,000 dols. he took half himself, and gave the remainder to his wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her 2,500 dols. she secreted in the hem of her petticoat, and saved; his, the "law-and-order" men seized and kept, and ordered him to leave the country for ever. He now thinks that he shall go back. On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead; her brains had been dashed out! She was not yet cold. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled.

A letter from Lawrence of the 28th says:—

Last Monday a man named Hopp, recently from Massachusetts, with his wife, was murdered and scalped near Leavenworth city, while on his way there from this place. A Mr. Jennison, who has a wife in Massachusetts, was similarly treated near Westport last Tuesday, and his team and load of freight taken by the notorious M'Ghee.

EARLY CLOSING FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A fete was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, under the auspices of the Early-Closing Association, in aid of the funds for promoting the early closing and Saturday half-holiday movement. That particular day, selected for the occasion in order to afford a practical test of the feeling existing in favour of the Saturday half-holiday, was readily conceded by the authorities at the Palace, who consented at the same time to the association having a direct interest in all the tickets sold by them, or through their instrumentality, and to reduce the ordinary charge for admission on that day from 2s. 6d. to 1s. The day, as it happened, was extremely cold, but, notwithstanding, as many as 17,212 visited the Palace, and took part in the fete, only 1,559 of whom held season tickets. Every effort was made by the directors and officials to make the Crystal Palace as attractive as possible for the occasion. The fountains played twice during the day; there was an increased amount of most effective music; and, in addition, there was a grand archery match, "open to all England." The prize in this latter amusement consisted of a silver cup, elegantly chased and of considerable value, which, after a spirited contest, was won by Mr. R. W. Wortham, of the Temple; but it should be stated that another gentleman struck the target so equally near to the centre, that for some time the umpire was at a loss how to decide between the rival competitors.

The great attractions were inside the building. Thousands of persons listened to the divine melody of the music, whose sweet strains swept along the nave and through the courts pervading the entire edifice. M. Papi performed with great skill upon the flagolet obligato; while at another period of the day the rich, swelling notes of the organ had a large number of delighted listeners.

We are glad to learn that the friends of the early closing movement will be benefited by the fete; although, even if it had failed in a pecuniary point of view, the influence of the demonstration upon the metropolis and the country would have amply repaid Mr. Lilwall and his friends for the labour which it imposed upon them.

The admirers of the fine line of perspective peculiar to the interior of the Palace will rejoice to learn that the Peace Trophy is in a rapid state of demolition.

The admissions to the Palace last week, up to Friday last, were 34,924.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Walworth was held at the Literary Institution, Carter-street, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the above society in that neighbourhood. Mr. Lilwall, the Secretary, occupied the chair till the arrival of John Corduroy, Esq., who having warmly recommended the general principles of the society as founded upon common sense and Christian principle, called upon the Rev. F. F. Statham to move the first resolution: "That while the Committee rejoices at that measure of success which has attended the past la-

bours of the Early Closing Association, it nevertheless regrets the custom of late closing of shops which so generally prevails, believing the practice opposed to the best interests of men, and uncalled for by the requirements of trade." The reverend gentleman, in a speech of some length, stated his belief that the practice of late closing, among other reasons, tended to drive many of our young men not only to hospitals, but, in many cases, to our madhouses. It was not only a sacrifice of the comforts of health, but a deprivation of that moral and religious enjoyment which was common to all. If its principles were more generally adopted, the young men employed in large establishments might avail themselves of the benefits of the evening classes, which had met with so much success in his own neighbourhood. He read a printed statement of the names of successful students at the last examination of the Society of Arts, many of whom were from his own district. The Rev. W. C. Moore seconded the resolution. He remarked that we had an old saying, that as soon as a slave reached England, he was free. If we looked at the letter of that proverb, it was undoubtedly true, but in the spirit it was a contradiction. In our own times we had become so familiar with excessive labour, that we ceased to notice it. It clothed the persons who were doomed to its baneful influence with the chains of ignorance, infirmity, and sin. He read several extracts from the published works of the Association illustrative of his views. The resolution was supported by the Rev. P. J. Torquand, in an able speech of some length, approving generally of the objects for which that meeting had been convened. The next resolution, recommending generally the closing of shops at a much earlier hour than was at present adopted, was moved by the Rev. W. G. Maudson, and seconded by the Rev. Jonathan George, in a speech which elicited the cordial approval of the audience. He stated many facts from his own knowledge where the payment of wages on the Friday evening was attended with beneficial effects, particularly in the country, where the labourer was enabled to take the earliest opportunities afforded by the market; and in a large firm in London, where much objection was made by persons who frequented public-houses, at being deprived of an excuse for that purpose which late payment afforded them. The Rev. W. P. Tiddy moved the last resolution, to the effect that the meeting thereby pledged itself to assist in carrying out the early closing system by abstaining from evening shopping; and protecting from loss, as much as possible, those tradesmen who should conform to the proposed regulation. The resolution was seconded by W. R. Selway, Esq., after which the thanks of the audience were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that Marshal Serrano had presented to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz the deputation charged with the official act by which the Junta of Biscay recognised the right of the Imperial Prince to enjoy the prerogatives and privileges attached to the citizenship of that province. The Emperor, who received the deputation very graciously, replied that he was very grateful to the Queen of Spain for allowing the deputation to be presented to him; that he was extremely touched by this proof of sympathy on the part of the province for the Empress and her son; that such demonstrations could not but strengthen the ties which already united the two nations; and that he was happy to think that the Imperial Prince had Spanish blood in his veins, for he had ever felt as much affection as esteem for that warlike and chivalrous people.

The Basque deputies dined with the Emperor and Empress on the 14th, and received from the former the Legion of Honour. They are also to receive three Sevres china vases, and the portraits of the Emperor, Empress, and the infant Prince Imperial.

The Emperor and the Empress of the French, it appears, spent Sunday week at Bayonne, and went to witness a bull fight. Three bulls were slain, and they were tortured with heated weapons. They rushed from their den, they went bounding round the ring, they pawed the earth with great fury, the people cheered, and the Emperor and Empress remained to the last. Bull fights seem to be now a French pastime. A letter of the 17th inst., from Nismes, says:—

The bull fight that came off at the Arènes, on Sunday last, gave but very little satisfaction to the amateurs of that particular kind of sport. It appears that the animals, of the most inoffensive disposition, were only desirous of returning to their pasture grounds, and treated with sovereign contempt the teases of the Spaniards, or the so-called Landese that were provoking them. The actors, men and brutes, were all hissed, and then had stones thrown at them. The police and the military had to interfere in order to put a stop to the disorder.

The bull fights that were to take place on Sunday and Monday at Saint Esprit were expected to be more complete than any hitherto exhibited in France. We read on this subject in the *Messageur de Bayonne*:—

The cuadrilla of Madrid and the celebrated Manue Dominguez, surnamed Desperdicios, will figure at these exhibitions, at which twelve magnificent bulls from Navarre will be killed. At Bayonne they reckon on the arrival of 4,000 persons. The flesh of the bulls will be given to the poor by the proprietor of the exhibition. Brilliant and rich cockades, intended for the bulls, have been presented by several ladies. We are assured that two cockades in particular, of extraordinary beauty, have been sent—one by the Empress, the other by the Duchess of Medina-Celi.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, the Emperor and Empress will set out from Biarritz about the 28th of

this month, will remain two days at Bordeaux, where they have accepted an invitation to a dinner and a ball, and will afterwards come to St. Cloud for a fortnight. Not till then, that is to say, about the 15th of October, will their Majesties proceed to make a stay at Compiègne. The journey to Fontainebleau will not take place till about the 15th November, after a fresh stay at St. Cloud. Their Majesties will return to Paris about the 1st December.

Our Parisian contemporaries have been moralising upon the singular failure of John Frost. They wonder at a gathering to meet the returned convict not only being allowed, but passed over by the police as unworthy of their notice.

Mr. Oliveira, one of the members for Pontefract, and the parliamentary advocate for reduced duties on foreign wines, has been entertained at dinner by the Montpellier Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Society of the Department of Hérault. M. Michel Chevalier, the well-known French Free-trader, presided at the dinner. Mr. Oliveira made a Free-trade speech on the occasion.

Some thirty persons were arrested in Paris, on Tuesday night, and confined in the prison at Mazas. They are accused of being members of a secret society, and it is said they were devising a plan for the assassination of the Emperor on his return from Biarritz. The society seems to have been formed from the "Marianne." A great many additional arrests were made on Saturday, the prisoners being sent to the Mazas. The judicial instructions are being carried out with great zeal. In political circles there is much talk about a conference which is to take place shortly in Paris, and in which a great number of influential persons connected with the existing régime are invited to take part.

At a free trade banquet given recently by the Council General of Hérault, at Montpellier, Mons. Michael Chevalier made an interesting speech in proposing the health of Queen Victoria, and, at the conclusion, quoted the words pronounced by Napoleon while at St. Helena, "We must, for the future, fall back upon free navigation and entire liberty of universal exchange." M. Chevalier then gave "the Health of the Queen Victoria," "the perpetuity of the Anglo-French alliance," to which he added, the "universal adoption and gradual practice in all countries of the principles of free trade." This speech was received with loud cheers.

THE PHILANTHROPIC AND FREE-TRADE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

The International Philanthropic Congress has been sitting at Brussels during the past week. Its object is the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of the working classes in every country. The expenses of the assembly are defrayed by the Belgian Government. The Congress was opened by an address from the President, M. Charles Rogier, formerly Minister of the Interior. The Englishmen present were Mr. William Cowper, President of the Board of Health; Mr. John Simon, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and Mr. F. O. Ward. The *Moniteur Belge* officially reports the speeches of the delegates from various countries—England, France, Prussia, Austria, Holland.

On Wednesday, the members of the Congrès de Bienfaisance dined together, under the presidency of M. Charles Faider, when a number of toasts were honoured, and several speeches made. In the forenoon the session of the Congress had been attended by the King and the Duke of Brabant. At the banquet, Mr. Cowper, in the course of his speech, said:—

It is surprising to mark how a little circle very often extends itself over an infinite space. Each one has a task to learn—to do that good which he sees has been done by others. We must not confine ourselves to our own particular country. Charity, moved as it is by the love of our neighbour—inspired as it is by the Creator of all things, ought, like the railway and the telegraph, to unite together all the members of the human family. Charity will become, I hope, the link by which nations as well as individuals will be morally and religiously united—that by this means the brotherhood of man will be demonstrated and realised. (Cheers.) There is not any foreigner, I think, who would not feel himself happy at Brussels. It is a city most happily placed to become the centre of civilisation—the special place of meeting for international congresses of *bienfaisance*. Belgium is also a country where charity can be better developed. Happily, without doubt, charity can be exercised in every country, and by all Governments. But I believe it will not be denied that, in order to develop charity in its fullest and most extensive way, there must be the liberty of thought, the liberty of work, and above all, the liberty of meeting together. (Cheers.)

Amongst the toasts were "Success to International Congresses" and "To the foreigners and friends who had come from different parts of the world to confer with us upon the carrying out of a great work." The honourable chairman proposed the health of those ladies who had shown themselves models of devotion and self-denial. He referred especially to Madame Frederick Bremer, who had come all the way from Sweden to assist at the deliberations of the congress; to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Miss Nightingale, and the Sisters of Charity of every creed and country.

Mr. F. O. Ward, of the British Board of Health, claimed permission to propose a toast—

In the name of the strangers present (he said) I thank you for the hospitable reception you have given us. We are now filled with the hope that this Congress will be but the prelude to a series of congresses of the same kind, whose exertions in the cause of the labouring classes will form a bright page in the history of humanity. A country is not more important by reason of its grandeur, but by reason of the dignity of its thoughts and the elevation of its inspirations. Now, in this point of view, Belgium is a great country. Its noble inspirations will always weigh heavily in the balance of public opinion, which, after all, influences much more than

material force—the rights of nations—(applause)—by its institutions and by the character of the nation, the essence of which is love of liberty and order (which is here most solemnly guaranteed). There is a name which has not yet been pronounced, nevertheless it is one which we all respect and honour, because it is a name that has ever been devoted to the intentions of the congress. Gentlemen, my toast is, "To the impossibilities accomplished." (*Aux impossibilités accomplies.*) (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Ward, then referring to the great modern inventions and discoveries, concluded by saying: Gentlemen, the impossibilities of yesterday are accomplished to-day.

The toast was drunk amid loud cheers. The entertainment soon afterwards concluded.

The Minister of the Interior has invited the members of the Congress to a grand *soirée* at his official residence to-night.

This interesting assembly was formally inaugurated on Monday at Brussels. The *Times* correspondent gives an account of the objects and proposed proceedings of the congress. In the original circular, issued by the chairman of the committee (M. Corr van der Maeren), as far back as the month of April last, the scope of the congress was thus described:—

The Belgian Free Trade Congress, the object of which is, as its title indicates, to facilitate commercial international transactions, will keep itself free from all exterior influences, whether of Governments, schools, or of parties. We invite the men of all countries disposed to the system to aid us, by bringing with them documents, such as laws, general regulations, customs' tariffs, tables of taxes, &c., cost of transport, prices of raw materials, and of the same when manufactured—in short, every information which can make the inquiries of the Congress complete.

The Congress was to sit for three consecutive days, viz., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (to-day), and in order to avoid the waste of valuable time, limits have been prescribed for the discussion by requiring the speakers to confine themselves strictly within either of the two following questions:—

1st. What are the artificial or natural obstacles opposed to the extension of the commercial relations of the country to which you belong. Each member of the Congress is requested to state, in answer to this question, the facts which relate either to his country at large, or to his particular industrial or commercial pursuit. Likewise the reason, if any, why customs, or other restrictions, should be maintained in countries with which his country has commercial relations. 2nd. What are the practical means proposed or to be proposed in each country to remove or diminish the obstacles which impede the extension of commercial relations with other nations? Each member of the Congress is requested to further such documents as he can give upon this question, as well as a *résumé* of his views and opinions upon it.

The number of gentlemen who have given in their adhesion to the principles of the Conference is nearly 600, most of whom are expected to be present. Mr. Cobden and the Lord Mayor of London were invited to attend, but it is understood they have both sent apologies. Colonel Sykes, chairman of the East India Company, will also be absent on account of his official duties. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is to be represented by Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Lawson; the Yorkshire coalowners by Mr. Plimsoll; the Society of Arts (London), by Messrs. Winkworth, Twining, and Mechi; the Society for Promoting a Uniform System of Weights and Measures by Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P., is to attend to expound his views on the wine question; Mr. E. Chadwick will bring forward the subject of quarantine; the manufacturers of Manchester also send a deputation, and various other delegates are expected from the principal chambers of commerce of Great Britain and Ireland.

SPAIN.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1845.

The *Gazette* of the 16th publishes the following Royal decree re-establishing the Constitution of 1845:—

ROYAL DECREE.

Having taken into consideration the reasons set forth by my Council of Ministers, I decide as follows:—

Art. 1. The Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, promulgated on the 23rd of May, 1845, is and shall continue to be re-established.

Art. 2. Until the Cortes, in concert with my own authority, shall have determined what is fitting to be done, the said Constitution is modified, and shall continue to be modified, by the following additional act, which is to be observed and executed as an integral part of the said Constitution, from and after the publication of the present Royal decree.

Given at the Palace, Sept. 15, 1856.

(Signed)

THE QUEEN.

(Countersigned)

The President of the Council of Ministers,
LEOPOLD O'DONNELL.

The following is an analysis of the additional Act appended the restored Constitution of 1845, as given by the *Gazette* of Madrid:—

1. The definition of offences by the press belongs to the jury, except in special cases provided for by the laws.

2. The law, of which mention is made in Article 8 of the Constitution, being promulgated, the territory to which it refers shall be made subject, during the suspension of the provisions of Article 7 of the same Constitution, to the law of public safety previously enacted. But, notwithstanding, the Government shall not be authorised to remove Spanish citizens from the territory of the kingdom nor to transport them out of the Peninsula.

3. The first creation of senators shall not exceed the number of 140; after which the sovereign shall not be able to make any new nominations, except during the time in which the two Chambers are assembled.

4. It shall devolve upon the Electoral Law of the

Deputies to determine if they shall or shall not be bound to prove the payment of the necessary taxes, or the possession of the requisite income.

5. The Deputies shall be subject to re-election, even if the office they may have accepted shall be theirs by right of seniority.

6. The Cortes shall remain assembled during at least four months in the year, reckoning from the day on which the Congress shall be definitively constituted.

7. If it should happen that the two Chambers do not agree upon the law of the new budget, the law of the previous year shall be applied to the following one.

8. In passing judgment on any Deputies comprehended in Article 41 of the Constitution, the prior authorisation of the Chamber will be necessary.

9. Over and above the cases comprised in Article 46 of the Constitution, it will be necessary that the Sovereign shall be authorised by a special law—1st, to grant a general pardon to condemned persons, or an amnesty; 2nd, to alienate in whole or in part the patrimony of the Crown.

10. It will equally be necessary that the Sovereign should be authorised by a special law to contract marriage, or to give permission to that effect to members of the Royal family, who though his subjects are in the line of succession to the Crown.

11. There shall be a Council of State, which the Sovereign shall be obliged to consult in all cases prescribed by the laws.

12. Cases of translating, placing on active service, or retirement of members of the magistracy, shall be determined, whether arising out of the act of the Government or the course of discipline, by a regulating law.

13. The Sovereign shall not nominate alcaldes, or mayors, in towns of which the population does not exceed 40,000 souls. The interference which he may exercise in other nominations shall be determined by law.

14. The lists of electors for Deputies shall be permanent; and the qualifications of electors shall be examined, and any objections permitted in public court.

15. The Government shall be bound to present to the Chambers, within a week after their assembling, the public accounts of the past year, and the budget for the next.

16. Previously to considering the budget, the Chambers are to deliberate on the law referred to in Article 70 of the Constitution.

Numerous details are published concerning the violent crisis in the interior of the ministry, and between the ministers and the Queen, which preceded the publication of the Constitution. It turned, as has been stated, entirely on the law of disamortisation (of Church property), on the proceeds of which Cantero, Minister of Finances, proposed to found a credit for Government for the purpose of church building. This was supported by O'Donnell and Bayarri, Minister of Marine, Rios Rosas, the most intelligent statesman in the Cabinet, and Collado, Minister of Public Works; Alvarez, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, and Pastor Diaz, Secretary of State, prevailed at last on O'Donnell, who already had given in his resignation, not to push matters to an extreme, and thus a temporary reconciliation between him and the Queen was effected. It is to be observed that the result of Cantero's plan, to maintain the law of disamortisation, which the Queen wanted to have abolished, would have been the completion of one of the most effectual revolutionary steps on which the late Cortes ventured. To find O'Donnell advocating it, shows how great has become the split between him and the Moderado Conservatives.

It is stated that immediately after the publication of the Constitution, General Serrano, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, had been instructed to deliver to Marshal Narvaez passports for his return to Spain, if he should desire them.

The *Nacion* also announces that the Duke would soon return to Madrid.

According to a correspondence from Madrid, published in the *Debats*, Marshal O'Donnell has lately found himself in a position to offer his resignation. The Queen did not think proper at the time to accept it; but the minister whose propositions O'Donnell supported on that occasion has since had actually to retire. The *Gazette* of the 21st publishes a decree accepting the resignation of M. Cantero, and naming to the office of Minister of Finances M. Salaverria, Director-General of Finances.

SWITZERLAND.

In opening the Federal Assembly, on the 15th inst., the President of the National Council spoke to the following effect:—

Deplorable events have occurred in the Confederation, and blood has flowed. A party forgetting all the events of late years, has displayed on the soil of Switzerland the flag of a foreign Power. At the first moment, in the midst of the general surprise, the Royalist party was able to haul down the federal flag, but it was immediately after again raised aloft by the immense majority of the country, by the whole republican party, which rose like a single man to oppose and cast out the foreign adherents. Thanks to the energy and devotedness of the republicans of Neuchâtel, the insurrection was stifled in its very outset. Let us congratulate them on having succeeded without the assistance of the Confederation. These events have once more proved how deeply rooted are the republican convictions of our confederates.

The Assembly resumed its sittings on the 15th, and the Presidents of both Chambers in their addresses alluded to the late event at Neuchâtel, in exactly the same spirit. They felicitate the Republicans of Neuchâtel on their triumph without the aid of the federal troops, and pronounce a solemn engagement on the part of Switzerland to repel all foreign intervention, which could disturb, in the remotest degree, the integrity of the confederation.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the Prussian Government will limit its proceedings in the Neuchâtel affair to a call on those who signed the London protocol of the 24th of May, and, referring to the paragraph in the recent treaty of Paris, which recommends a resort to arbitration for the

settlement of disputes, will declare itself willing to bring its claim before an arbitrator.

A correspondent of the *Christian Times* relates the following anecdote respecting the recent insurrection at Neuchâtel:—

An interesting episode in this unfortunate affair was the courage displayed by a Christian lady devoted to works of charity. She had spent the night in the castle, preparing lint and bandages, and when, at dawn, two or three men had fallen wounded at the first fire, she rushed out of the castle into the esplanade to the place where the sufferers lay. The bayonet charge followed, and she wished to make her escape, but the wounded men clung to her dress, saying they would be massacred if she left them. So, amidst the horrors of this short, but terrible conflict, there stood this Christian woman, like an angel of mercy, protecting, and herself protected, from above.

M. Sydow, Minister of the King of Prussia to the Swiss Confederation, was still at Berne on the 17th.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 12th inst., state that four battalions of the Guard had left that capital for the purpose of taking part in the expedition against Montenegro.

The Naib, Chief of the Circassians, dismissed by Sefer Pacha, had arrived at Constantinople. Sefer Pacha, who was at the head of 30,000 men, had addressed a proclamation to the Circassians, inviting them to wage an energetic war against the Russians.

Scarcely had the first battalions of the expeditionary corps arrived within our walls (says a letter from Scutari of the 1st), than the authorities commenced chastising the authors of the late attacks against the Christians. A decree of the Sublime Porte has been published, condemning the Mussulmans of the town to pay 300,000 piastres as damages for the injury committed at the Catholic church and seminary, and fifteen of the most dangerous of the Turkish families have been exiled into Asia. These families belong to a tribe which was formerly all powerful, but which has now only the painful recollection of departed splendour.

A letter from Widdin of the 27th ult. says: "We have this morning heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Christians to church in order to thank God that the Sultan has been pleased to restore to us our liberty of worship. Widdin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Pacha about it, but he has referred them to the Sultan."

The *Times*' Constantinople correspondent writes on the 5th, that only the Russian and Sardinian Commissioners were wanted to make the commission for the regulation of the Principalities complete. The Austrian troops have, as yet, given no signs of leaving; and since the difficulties about the Bessarabian frontier question, it is currently reported that the Austrians intend to make their evacuation dependent upon the settlement of this question, and the cession of the new territory to Moldavia. Another point to be settled before the Commission meets is the formation of a divan by the Porte to ascertain the wishes of the Principalities. The Turkish Government reserves only the right of naming the president of the divan, leaving the members to be elected by the Principalities themselves.

Newspapers from Jassy of the 30th of August state that the party in Moldavia favourable to the political unity of the two Danubian principalities had almost suspended operations, and were founding their chief hope on the decision of the European commission, which, however, will not decide on the question of union or separation at all, but will leave it to the divans to do so. The Separatists were preparing the people for elections to the divans in their cause by a very lively agitation, but they seemed to receive their watchwords from Constantinople.

ITALY.

A letter from Genoa, of the 15th instant, says that the defenders of Venice and Rome residing there had subscribed a sum sufficient to purchase one of the hundred guns for Alessandria, on which these words were to be inscribed: "Offered to Piedmont by the Defenders of Venice and Rome." The inhabitants of Leghorn have sent 1,509*l.*, the result of small contributions, to the Royal Treasury of Turin, as their subscription to the 100 guns of Alessandria. The journals of Turin announce that Count Cavour has given 500*l.* towards the subscription for 100 guns for Fort Alessandria.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 18th inst., publishes the following letter:—

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE 10,000 MUSKETS.

We have received from Genoa an eleventh list, containing the names of 500 subscribers, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 1.

"Sir,—Of all the subscriptions, called national, which have hitherto been opened in Piedmont, none is more entitled to that name than the one you have proposed in your patriotic journal for the purchase of 10,000 muskets, to be given to the first Italian province which will rise in arms against the common enemy. Consequently, and it being my conviction that Italy ought to assert herself her independence, and that it is the duty of every Italian citizen, whether he inhabits the country or resides abroad, to assist his brethren, by every possible means, in arming themselves against the oppressors of his country, I request, you, Mr. Editor, to inscribe my name on the list of that eminently national subscription for 150 francs, the price of a Swiss carbine, which I will shortly forward to the committee by a safe conveyance.

"I remain, &c.,
"ALLEMANDI, General."

A letter from Alessandria, of the 13th inst., announces that the Russian envoy, Count de Stackelberg, had visited that citadel, accompanied by the Governor-General of the Military Division.

The Sardinian newspapers related some time ago that the head master of the College d'Asti at Genoa, having taken his pupils on a pleasure excursion to Tuscany, was expelled from that country by a ministerial order, although his passport was regularly signed by the Tuscan consul, and although neither he nor his pupils had given the slightest motive for so discourteous an act. The Sardinian government has taken up the matter, and addressed a note to the Tuscan government, requesting an explanation, and claiming an indemnity of 1,240*l.* st. in the name of the college. The Tuscan government has replied to this note, adducing its fear of a popular manifestation in favour of the pupils as a reason for its proceedings. The Sardinian government has replied to this note, reiterating its demand for an indemnity to be paid to the college.

The *Morning Post*'s correspondent says that the relations between Piedmont and Russia, since the signature of the Peace of Paris, have become most friendly; and it is declared that the present Czar has no intention of wishing Austria to maintain despotism in Italy.

The amnesty for the remainder of the Genoese insurgents of 1849, granted by Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, was published in Turin on the 16th. The nine persons concerned were the last political prisoners in Sardinia.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes on the 12th, that, according to all information, the position of Lombardy becomes every day more critical. It would appear that the Government of Vienna has abandoned all hope of bringing the Lombard provinces back to their former state, and has decided on accepting all the consequences of a policy of oppression without limit, and of overcoming all opposition by violent spoliation. In fact, the latest accounts from Lombardy state that the Government not only does not attempt to remedy the existing evils as pointed out to it by the provincial congregations of Brescia and the municipality of Milan, but it imposes fresh taxes, which evince an over-confidence in its own power and a wish to punish victims to extremities at any cost.

Marshal Count Radetzky, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, arrived at Verona from Monza, in excellent health, on the 14th instant.

NAPLES.

At length Baron Hübnér, about whose movements there has been so much ado, has arrived at Naples. He landed at Brindisi on the 6th, and went on at once to Gaeta. "In 'political circles' he is said to declare that he has 'no mission'; nevertheless, he saw the King within a few days of his advent. Simultaneously with his arrival, the King ordered the renewal of the trials of the advocate Mignona and the priests, for high treason. Letters from Naples in the journals state that the King has concentrated so large a body of troops near Naples that he could move 50,000 men on that city without taking a soldier from the garrisons.

Another account is to the effect that the King of Naples has left his capital for Gaeta, where he intends to receive whatever communications the cabinets of England and France think fit to address to him. The French squadron, which is destined to join the English in the port of Ajaccio in Corsica, and which consists of four ships of the line and four frigates, was to leave Toulon on Monday. It has on board an envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, who conveys the final instructions of his Government to M. Brenier, the French ambassador at Naples.

RUSSIA.

After the Imperial coronation on the 7th, there was a banquet in the Throne-room. The Emperor sat with his mother on his right and his wife on his left. The dishes were carried in by the state dignitaries; and when the Emperor called for wine, all the foreigners and spectators departed. Moscow was illuminated with great splendour on the evening of the coronation. The streets were so crowded that no vehicles of any kind were permitted to drive through them. The *Daily News* correspondent describes the scene:—

Imagine all the quaint outlines of the architectures of Moscow brilliantly lighted up, and appearing as if suspended in the misty sky; imagine three miles of walls draped in sparkling festoons; imagine, or rather realise, the enchanted garden of Armida, with its fountain of diamonds, its trees covered with pearls and rubies, and its cascades of liquid gold and silver. The architectural outline of every building seemed accurately traced out with a pencil of light, and not only the outline, but every ornament that could be found on the surface. Across the water we looked down upon an enchanted city, and the quiet waters of the Moskwa looked like liquid fire from the reflection of the lights. The aborigines pronounced it to be the finest illumination they had ever had in Moscow, and the travellers vowed that it completely eclipsed the Roman illumination.

We have given one version of the scene within the walls of the Kremlin. The following is another, and different one: "When the prayers were finished, the Emperor rose, and said, 'Give me the crown.' The Patriarchs did not put it on his head, he put it there himself. He then asked for the sceptre and the globe. It was at this stage that Philaret recited from a paper a sermon or address. The Emperor then took the sceptre in his right hand, the globe in his left, and sat crowned upon his throne. Laying aside the sceptre and the globe, he then, with the right hand, took off his crown, which, large and round, is one crust of diamonds, surmounted by a cross in the same stones, and he gently touched his wife's forehead with this mass of trembling light. The little diadem of brilliants was then handed to the Emperor, who had recrowned himself, and he placed it himself on the Empress's head. She rose, and he in like manner threw her Imperial mantle over her shoulders. They then

both sat down again, Alexander resuming the globe and sceptre."

Letters from Moscow, to the 12th, contain descriptions of the continued festivities of the coronation-week. On the 8th the diplomatic bodies went to Court to congratulate the Emperor. It is recorded that all the Envoys turned their backs on the Emperor in leaving his presence, except those from England; and that three Americans, in their own peculiar court-dress suit, with cocked hats and yellow plumes, attracted much attention. The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Moscow on the 11th, says:—

The Emperor went in state to the Opera, attended by all the Foreign Ambassadors and all persons of distinction in Russia. On entering the house and taking a look from the pit, it was impossible to repress a thrill of admiration and surprise. The ladies appeared only in the boxes—the splendid jewellery of whose dresses filled the house with an atmosphere of flashes and sparks in the rays of the wax lights. The grand ladies of the whole nobility were also there, wearing treasures won in ages past from Tartar, Turk, or Georgian. Lord Granville was in a grand box on the left of the Emperor—M. De Morny on the right. At eight o'clock the Emperor and Empress appeared. Every bow from them produced enthusiastic uproar, through which the strains of "God preserve the Czar" enforced their way; after which, the opera and balls proceeded in silence.

At the reception of the Ministers, it is said his Majesty was very gracious to M. De Morny. With Lord Granville he was more reserved. He alluded to the attitude of the English Cabinet, but hoped the estrangement would not continue. Lord Granville replied in a low tone. To Prince Esterhazy his manner was at first exceedingly dry and cold; but the veteran diplomatist spoke with effect. The Emperor was visibly affected, and held out his hand before the Prince had ceased. The address of the Turkish Envoy he cut short, and dismissed him with a few sentences.

At a ball in the evening, the Empress danced with M. de Morny, Lord Granville, and the Turkish Minister. The Emperor danced with the Countess of Granville, and was very gracious in his manner towards her.

The Legate of the Pope was presented on the 10th, and took precedence of all the Foreign Ambassadors at the levee.

Count de Morny has received the Cross of St. Andrew from the Emperor of Russia; Count Murat that of the second class of St. Anne; Generals Lebœuf, Frossard, and Dumont, the first class of St. Stanislas; and all the other civil and military members of the French Embassy Extraordinary have received decorations either of St. Anne or St. Stanislas of the second or third class.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort announces that the Russian detachment which remained on the Isle of Sepents has at length evacuated that position, so that the affair may be considered as entirely settled without the ulterior intervention of a conference, which, it was said, was to assemble at Paris for that purpose. As to the arrangement of the frontiers of Bessarabia, the accounts are less favourable. Russia positively refuses to give up the town of Bolgrad.

UNITED STATES.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The despatches from Kansas are highly important. The Pro-slavery forces have succeeded in turning the tables on their Free-State opponents, and much blood has been spilled and property destroyed, if the reports that have reached us are reliable.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* in his letter of the 9th inst. thus alludes to the event and its consequences:—

The last intelligence from Kansas is so alarming that it has engrossed public attention, and almost overshadowed mere party politics. The strife between South and North in that territory is assuming the proportions and horrors of a civil war. Single outrages and collisions were followed by skirmishes in the attempt to prevent or avenge them; and the last mail left with the news that the Free-settlers had in two or three of these encounters gained the advantage, but their fortune has since changed; in a regular battle, fought at Ossawatimie on the 30th August the Pro-slavery men defeated them with considerable loss, and were following up their victory, if that word can be applied at all in such a deplorable conflict, by measures that seemed likely to ensure the expulsion of every Free State settler from the territory. The details are, as usual, very conflicting, but allowing for, and omitting evident exaggerations, the above appears to be the substance of the affair. The Pro-slavery party is said to have the superiority in numbers, and to have been the assailants; they attacked the place, compelled the Free-settlers to fight on the defensive, drove them out of the settlement, and then set fire to it and destroyed it. The action lasted only an hour, which rather confirms the statement that the attacking party was the stronger, numbering 450, and they had only five wounded, while the loss of the Free-State men is alleged to have been twenty killed—a disproportion of loss too great to be correct. On the 2nd September, the blow was followed up by an attack on Leavenworth, from whence the Free-soilers were also driven, and their property either destroyed or confiscated. When the last accounts left, Lawrence, occupied by the Free-State men, was being prepared for a similar attack, and earthworks and defences were being thrown up round it. The accusations made by each party against the other are almost identical in character, and in degree equally violent. There are mutual threats of extermination and charges of robbery, murders, and even worse outrages. They make up a long and dismal catalogue, sickening to read and useless to repeat. The prospects of the Free-settlers are altogether desperate, and the question whether Kansas is to be a slave territory is already decided by conquest; the South has it in possession. The central Government of Washington assumes that the dominant party have the law on their side, and has declared the Free-settlers to be in open rebellion against the legal authorities of the territory. That legality is, on the other side, as earnestly denied; but for the present the rifle has disposed of all constitutional niceties, and the free Government are beaten. The militia of the territory is to be called out by orders from Washington,

and requisitions have been sent to the Governors of the States of Illinois and Kentucky to furnish two regiments of their militia, to be placed under the command of General Smith, the chief officer of the United States regular army, to suppress any "insurrectionary combinations against the constituted Government of Kansas." But even without this aid the Pro-slavery party has done its work. A new Governor is on his way to the territory, two others having been recalled, and his instructions are to establish peace and order by all the means placed in his hands. The desperate position of the Free-State emigrants is exciting the North to assist them. It seems probable that extra sessions of the Legislatures of more than one of the Northern States will be called for the purpose of voting money and aid for the relief and defence of the defeated party. Thus the conflict is spreading and embroiling far greater interests than those at first engaged in it. The regular Federal army, the militia of the disputed territory, and the militia of two contiguous States, to be marched into it, will form the Pro-slavery force. These are all by this time on the ground. Whether any bodies of volunteers will be raised by some of the Northern States by an act of their Legislatures remains to be seen; if they are, that force will be arrayed against the Federal authority, and this will be the first movement towards an organised civil war. But, though affairs are so dangerously complicated, it is to be hoped some means of settling them without further bloodshed will be found.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes in a similar strain: "Thus we regard civil war as fairly inaugurated in Kansas; all hope of tranquillity is for the present blotted out, unless it be the tranquillity which succeeds victory. The President and his agents, with the Federal army to back them, give to a thousand border ruffians irresistible power. Their sole object is to establish slavery in the territory."

In connexion with this intelligence is published the correspondence which has passed between the authorities of Kansas and the general Government with reference to the troubles in the territory, together with the instructions to Colonel Geary, the newly-appointed Governor, who was at St. Louis on the 4th instant, en route for the scene of the disturbance. The despatch from Mr. Marcy enables Colonel Geary to enrol and organise the militia of the territory, to form an addition to the Federal troops already out; and a letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, authorises the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois to assist the Governor of Kansas with an auxiliary force of two regiments of foot militia. The Free-State party in Kansas are described in these documents as rebels and insurgents in open arms against the constituted Government, and the military commanders are ordered to take every measure to suppress "all combinations to resist the laws of the United States," and "suppress insurrection." In addition to the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, General Smith, the Commander of the Federal forces, and General Richardson are charged with the execution of these orders, and a formidable military display threatens the total annihilation of the Free-State party, already jaded, and to appearance half-suppressed.

The excitement, both north and south, is undiminished. In Massachusetts a petition is receiving signatures praying that the Governor will call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of taking into consideration the endangered safety of the lives and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, in the territory of Kansas, and the expediency of devising means for their relief and defence.

The *New York Times* of 9th September says: "The news from Maine is decidedly more cheering than we had dared to anticipate, and leaves no doubt that the friends of freedom in that State have triumphed as gloriously as they have done in Iowa and Vermont. The whole State ticket has been elected by the Republicans. Hamlin has been elected governor by a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand. The Republicans have also, it is thought, elected all their candidates for Congress, and will have a strong majority in the State legislature. Our latest despatch states that returns have been received from 150 towns in which Hamlin's majority is 11,111." The *New York Journal of Commerce*, nevertheless, declares Mr. Buchanan's election certain.

Since the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill and the consequent close of the extra session at Washington, a new and powerful impulse will be given to the Presidential agitation on all sides, from the dispersion of the members of the two houses among the people.

According to the *New York Herald*, the Secretary of State is busily engaged in seeking for authority to put down the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. "Should he ascertain that he is clothed with the necessary power, he will transmit orders to General Wool by the next steamer to concentrate his whole available force upon San Francisco." Doubtless, says the *Herald*, a portion of the naval force in the Pacific will be ordered to co-operate with the army, and we may possibly have another demonstration à la Greytown, in this attempt of the Administration to root out the Vigilantes.

The following extracts from the 4th of July "Oration" of Mr. Garrison, show the spirit and objects of a portion of the Abolition agitators:—

To me, the path is plain. To-day, I disown the American flag, as the symbol of unequalled hypocrisy and transcendent oppression, and, casting it into the broad Atlantic, defy all the waters thereof to wash out its bloody stains. To-day, I renew my accusation against the American Constitution, that it is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," which ought to be annulled now and for ever. To-day, I pronounce the American Union a league of despotism, to perpetuate which is a crime against our common humanity, and a sin against God. To-day, I affirm the "Higher Law" to be the rightful and paramount law of the land, to the

subversion of every statute, agreement, and compromise, inimical to human freedom. To-day, I stand outside of the tyrannical Government, a seceder on principle, a revolutionist with Hancock, Otis, and Warren, but upon a broader platform, with a loftier spirit, with better weapons, and for a nobler object. . . . Let us, then, to-day—rejecting as wild and chimerical all suggestions, propositions, and contrivances for restraining slavery within its present limits, while extending constitutional protection to it in fifteen of the thirty-one States—register our pledge anew, before Heaven and the world, that we will do what in us lies to effect the eternal overthrow of this blood-stained Union, that thus our enslaved countrymen may find a sure deliverance, and we may no longer be answerable for their blood. Let us not be drawn off by any side issue in regard to Kansas, nor be deluded by the cry of "Liberty national, slavery sectional,"—seeing it is the existence of slavery in the South which is the root of all our troubles, the cause of all dangers, the source of all our perils. Away, then, with all nostrums, concessions, compromises, expedients, truces, and the like! But one course is to be pursued—one object aimed at—one blow struck—"the North must separate from the South," and organise her own institutions on a sure basis.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The trade in Circassian girls is carried on as brisk as ever. The French packets from Smyrna to Constantinople are constantly freighted with them. The persons in charge treat for them as passengers proceeding to the Turkish capital, and French captains have, it seems, no power to refuse conveying them. On one vessel lately were counted sixty young girls, bound for the Constantinople market. Their ages were from twelve to fifteen.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states, that a "serious-thinking lady lately placed a Bible on the table of the waiting-room at the Geisslinger railway station, in order that the passengers awaiting the train might have the opportunity of passing their time profitably. It is presumed that the Catholic population looked upon this as a demonstration against their principle and practice of not offering the Bible for promiscuous use; for two members of that Church were observed a few days back, when they were alone in the room, to open the Bible and spit into it several times. On being charged with the commission of this desecration they denied the fact, and averred that they had both sneezed at the same time."

It is said that M. Thiers and M. de Montalembert are about to visit England together, and that the Duke de Nemours will go to Froedorf on the 29th, to visit the Duke de Chambord on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday.

The *Austrian Gazette* of Vienna has made the following discovery: "Ciceracchio is not dead; he is at Constantinople, and is in a very brilliant situation. Some of his countrymen and one of his domestics have brought this news to Toulon. During the war in the Crimea he was engaged in the wine trade at Balaklava, and afterwards at Sebastopol, and he gained a great deal of money. His wife resides at Rome, and hopes soon to see him."

Recent advices from Copenhagen speak of the deliberations of the Sound Dues' Conferences as proceeding very satisfactorily, so that a result may be expected about the middle of October. Now that the principle of capitalisation has been accepted by England, Prussia, and France, in addition to Sweden, Russia, and Oldenburg, which gave in their adhesion at an earlier stage, there remains nothing to settle but the amount of the indemnification payable by each State and the manner in which that payment shall be effected.

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveller, has arrived safe at the Mauritius. He completed in his last tour a journey through southern tropical Africa, from Loando to Quillemain in the east.

On Saturday evening, the nuptials of the Princess Louisa of Prussia with the Grand Duke of Baden were solemnised in the Royal Schloss, Berlin, with all the prescriptive solemnities.

In a Berlin letter, published by a French contemporary, we read: "Her Majesty Queen Victoria has sent very rich presents on the occasion of the marriage between the Princess Louisa and the Grand-Duke of Baden. The Princess is the only sister of Prince Frederick William, who is engaged to the eldest daughter of the Queen of England. Her Majesty, in an autograph letter, expresses her regret that she cannot be present at the august ceremony."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, "the Emperor of Russia has granted charters to three steam navigation companies. One in the Black Sea will ply between all the important ports of the Black, Mediterranean, and Adriatic Seas."

DISSOLUTION OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

A numerous meeting of the shareholders of the Royal British Bank took place on Saturday at the London Tavern, pursuant to official notice, to receive a statement and explanations with respect to the position of their affairs. As might have been anticipated, the feeling evinced on the occasion was of a marked and discouraging character, the disclosures made exhibiting a system of management most reckless and reprehensible. About two hundred persons were present, the majority of whom appeared to be in average circumstances, but some evidently are little prepared to meet the heavy amount of liability entailed through the large losses incurred. The proceedings commenced shortly after one o'clock p.m., and did not terminate until nearly five. The directors were attended by Mr. Paddison, the solicitor of the bank, and by Mr. J. E. Coleman, the accountant; and Mr. E. Esdaile, the Governor, occupied the chair. When they entered they were re-

ceived without any manifestation of displeasure, but the ominous silence which prevailed only foreshadowed the storm that subsequently broke forth. The directors, besides the Governor, who occupied seats at the table, were Mr. Stapleton, deputy-governor; Mr. Alderman H. Kennedy, Mr. D. McLeod, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Butt, Mr. Gillott, and Mr. Hurst.

Mr. ESDAILE, the governor, presided, and in opening the proceedings, said it was scarcely six weeks since they had voted confidence in the directors, but the position of the bank had materially altered since then. Many of the shareholders had been ruined by the change. He admitted that they had much reason to reproach the directors for their past conduct, but he, nevertheless, appealed to them, as men of feeling, to have some pity for the directors, and to give them a patient hearing. The mental suffering they had undergone during the last six months was great. Like the shareholders, they had fallen beneath the ruins of the bank; and again he appealed to the meeting to give them a patient hearing.

Mr. COLEMAN, the public accountant, then at the request of the Chairman laid before the meeting the following statement of the affairs of the Royal British Bank, Sept. 3, 1856:—

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, SEPT. 3, 1856.									
DEBTS.				LIABILITIES.				£ s. d.	
To Head Office								256,596	15 0
To Strand								110,190	16 6
To Lambeth								43,317	0 6
To Islington								73,596	17 7
To Piccadilly								9,331	19 1
To Borough								15,335	18 8
To Piccadilly								14,887	3 7
To Holborn								15,375	2 10
Total Liabilities.....								£539,131	12 9
ASSETS.									
Cash.			Debtors, &c.			Buildings and Furniture.			Totals.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
By Head									
Office	29,922	2 10	169,628	10 7	14,480	0 11			213,130 14 4
Strand	6,968	16 10	29,972	16 7	6,000	0 0			41,936 13 5
Lambeth	3,573	16 10	5,956	12 10					9,530 9 8
Islington	1,579	6 6	2,950	3 4	1,000	0 0			5,559 10 8
Piccadilly	1,440	9 6	781	4 10	750	0 0			3,021 14 4
Borough	3,887	7 10	5,282	1 2	500	0 0			9,339 0 0
Piccadilly	1,565	1 6	5,673	17 8	1,000	0 0			8,338 19 2
Holborn	625	19 5	6,504	9 9	2,000	0 0			9,130 9 2
49,528 1 3			*225,669 16 9			25,730 0 11			299,927 18 11
*Less allowance for contingencies, exclusive of any expenses, 8 per cent. on 225,669 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>									11,283 10 0
Total assets, exclusive of the Welsh works (see A)								288,644	8 11

sionally take the liberty to offer advice upon public affairs to all who are disposed to listen to my suggestions; but for the present I desire to enjoy repose during a few months, if it were only that I may have an opportunity of studying the altered circumstances of this country.

One section of the address alluded to the possibility of Mr. O'Brien's son being hereafter a representative of the county. Mr. O'Brien said, his son would be educated for the bar.

If he prove his capacity for public affairs by successful exertion in his profession, I will not dissuade him from adopting whatever career he may consider most useful to his country. In the mean time, I am happy to inform you that I place unlimited confidence in his devotion to Ireland.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

NAPLES.

Letters from Paris dwell on the imminence of the rupture with Naples, and the measures adopted by France and England to secure the objects of their recent application to King Ferdinand.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, repeating the assertion that each of the Western Powers will send four ships of the line and four frigates to the Bay of Naples, states that the eight French ships, commanded by Admiral Trehouart, were to be sent off on Tuesday (yesterday), and that they will be joined by the English ships at Ajaccio. The names of three English ships are mentioned, which are expected to form part of the squadron. An attaché was to leave Paris on Sunday, with verbal instructions for M. Brenier. The French Minister is, upon the arrival of the squadron, to call upon the King of Naples, for the last time, to comply with the demands of the Western Powers; and if the answer be unsatisfactory, he is to retire on board the flag-ship of the squadron. No diplomatic agent will be sent out by England upon this occasion. The *Moniteur* will, in a day or two, publish a note addressed to the European Governments by the two Western Powers, justifying their intervention in the affairs of Italy. It will probably be urged, that no Italian question can be one merely of internal policy, and peculiarly belonging to the country where the events have occurred, by which it is brought into prominence; that it is requisite, for the sake of general European interests, to provide against the complications which might arise out of so faulty and so perilous a state of things as that which now exists in the Two Sicilies; that representations have been made to the King in proper diplomatic form, to which the King, so far from paying any attention to them, has replied in a most unbecoming manner; that it is therefore necessary for the Powers which have gone so far in this matter now effectually to intervene; and, lastly, the note will terminate with a forcible disavowal, by anticipation, of any revolutionary movement, and with a warning that any such attempt would be severely repressed, if it were made under the pretext of co-operating with the measures taken by the English and French Governments, who have allied themselves, from eminently conservative motives, to act together on this occasion.

The *Nord* states that the Marquis Antonini has received instructions from the King of Naples to retire to Brussels as soon as he shall learn the recall of Baron Brenier.

Letters from Vienna mention that Baron Hühner, after having been received by King Ferdinand in an official manner, had a private audience of his Majesty. This news came to Count Buol by telegraph, and the same despatch, it is said, stated that the baron had a well-founded hope of being able to convince the King of Naples of the necessity of changing his system. However this may be, it is certain the Austrian Government is very anxious to see the whole affair quickly and quietly arranged.

Naples is, according to the last account, perfectly tranquil. There was considerable activity in the army, and orders had been given to prepare military stores for delivery. King Ferdinand, who was still at Gaeta, it is said, being advised by his own Cabinet to refer his difficulties with England and France to the arbitration of other great Powers.

THE DISPUTED FRONTIER.

The French papers of yesterday evening publish a despatch from Marseilles reporting arrival of the Sinai at that port with important news.

The squadron under Admiral Lord Lyons, it is announced, has received telegraphic orders from London to remain, in consequence of the difficulties raised by Russia respecting the cession of Bolgrad, and her claim to the Isle of Serpents. It is added that the French Government, which has hitherto taken no part in the recent naval demonstration in the Black Sea, is sending ships. For the same reason the Austrians will remain in the Principalities.

The following letter from Vienna, published by the *Lloyd* of Pesth, gives a new phase to the affair of Montenegro: "The Cabinet of Vienna having requested its allies to interfere collectively in the affair, the replies of the Western Powers have been, it is said, very satisfactory, and there is reason to hope that the matter will be arranged in a manner which will not

affect the rights of sovereignty of the Porte, while it secures tranquillity in Montenegro."

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that a serious conflict has taken place at Trebizond. Eight Turkish sailors tore down the Russian flag from a merchant ship. They threw the Russian sailors into the sea. The Russian Consul has demanded the dismissal of the captain of the port. The sailors who made the attack have been publicly bastinadoed.

Troops have been sent by the Divan into the Herzegovina.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 20th, announces that the inhabitants of Carrara (Modena) have sent 535*l.* as their subscription for the 100 guns of Alessandria. The letter which accompanies this sum offers likewise the voluntary enrolment of a number of artillerymen sufficient to serve at least one gun.

The cholera is raging fiercely at St. Vincent. The medical men had fallen victims, and the inhabitants were left without assistance. The dead bodies were left unburied in the streets. The accounts from Madeira are favourable.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon, a general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of appointing a committee to prosecute an inquiry into the past and present business, management, condition, and expenditure of the association.

Dr. LLOYD, who presided, stated the circumstances under which the meeting was called. Mr. Bradshaw, and other gentlemen had pressed for this committee, believing that some alterations were necessary in the financial arrangements of the company and of the days of meeting. The Nottingham local board, had, moreover, communicated their views to the London board, that the expenses were increasing in a much larger ratio than was justified by the business of the office.

Mr. BAYLIS, the secretary, read a lengthened correspondence which had passed between the London and Nottingham boards, from which it appeared that the board concurred in the suggestion for an investigation into the affairs of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said that the London directors were quite prepared to stand or fall by the decision of a proper committee, believing that it was highly desirable that the affairs of large institutions should undergo periodical examination. At the same time, he wished to throw the whole of the legality of the present proceedings upon the solicitor.

Mr. TAYLOR said the shareholders must pass the resolution which had been proposed in its integrity, or reject it.

Mr. BRADSHAW proceeded to point out why he and the other members of the Nottingham board desired an inquiry into the expenditure of the company, which they thought unnecessarily large. He entered into an elaborate analysis of the accounts of the company, and set forth many objections which had forced themselves upon the attention of the Nottingham board—amongst others, the inadequate business as compared with the central expenditure, the unsatisfactory state of the securities in which the property of the company was invested, the comparatively small results of the business in populous towns, the great expenditure which had latterly taken place as compared with general results, the unsatisfactory mode in which the expenditure was set forth in the published cash accounts, and the want of undivided attention to the business of the company at the chief offices in London. Under these circumstances, they thought that the affairs of the company should be investigated by a committee of independent shareholders, in order to prevent the inevitable ruin of an otherwise promising institution.

A PROPRIETOR said, that unless something was done to cut down the expenditure, insolvency would stare them in the face. (Hear, hear.) The two balance-sheets which had been published showed that this must take place unless a stop was put to the great expenditure in London. They expended 24,000*l.* to get 23,000*l.*, and if rumour spoke truly, their position this year would be nothing better. He believed the gentlemen named in Mr. Bradshaw's requisition would not be a party to a dirty action, and that the interests of the shareholders would be well represented by them.

Mr. MECHE thought they had better treat this quite as a matter of business. He would apply the same rule in carrying on the business of this company as they would in a private trading firm, and that was, spend as much money in establishing the business as was consistent with future profits, and then economise as much as possible in all details. (Hear.)

Mr. BAYLIS said he had no reason or wish to shrink from any inquiry, and, indeed, he meant to have it. (Hear.) He meant to have the most searching inquiry into the whole of his conduct, and into the system of management; but to condemn him unheard—to say that the management was improper without first instituting an inquiry—was inconsistent with the spirit of fairness which generally characterised Englishmen. With regard to the committee, he would make this suggestion. Mr. Taylor, the solicitor of the company, informed them that they must pass the resolution of Mr. Bradshaw in its integrity or not at all. To that resolution many were opposed. Now, he suggested this course. He was informed by Mr. Taylor that the directors had the power legally of appointing a committee, and if the shareholders present named the persons whom they wished to serve on that committee, the directors could appoint them. (Hear, hear.) This was a practical mode of carrying out what seemed to be the general wish of the shareholders. (Hear.)

Mr. BRADSHAW would not accept any suggestion offered by way of compromise by Mr. Baylis, or any one else, but would stand or fall by the resolution he had moved.

The CHAIRMAN having stated that the directors had no objection to the constitution of the committee as proposed by Mr. Bradshaw, put the resolution, which was negatived by a large majority, nineteen hands only being held up in its favour.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, and carried.

Mr. Lankester having been voted into the chair, Mr. SMITH suggested that the directors should appoint a committee, and that the names proposed by Mr. Bradshaw, with some three or four others, should be submitted to the board as the committee.

Mr. JACKSON: I beg it to be distinctly understood that the board of directors positively decline to nominate any members of the committee. We have been shot at long enough. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LANKESTER thought that no director, local or general, should be on the committee. It should be a committee of shareholders unconnected with the management.

After a desultory conversation, the names of Mr. G. E. Taylor, of Leeds; Mr. R. Clitheroe, of Horn-castle; Mr. Buchan, of Southampton; Mr. Roupell, of Brighton; Mr. Strong, of Northampton; Mr. Job Bradshaw, of Nottingham; Mr. John Smitherman, of Hertford; Mr. Salmon, of Bury; Mr. Mechi, of London; and Mr. Hawkes, of Birmingham (five to be a quorum), were proposed and carried as the list of the committee to be submitted to the directors as the committee to take a review of the past and present expenditure of the institution—to employ a competent accountant, and to suggest the mode they deemed the best for securing such management and economy as might be most likely to produce profitable results to the company and to the assured.

A vote of thanks to the *pro tem* chairman concluded the proceedings.

Lord and Lady Brougham are surrounded by a select circle at Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The noble and learned lord completed his seventy-eighth year on Friday last.

M. Balfe, the composer, is at present in Paris. His Italian opera, "Falstaff," is to be produced at the Italians during the ensuing season.

We regret to announce that Alderman Hunter died on Monday night, at his residence in Hyde-park-square. He had for many years represented Coleman-street ward, and was much esteemed.

It is understood that the Earl of Granville will, upon leaving Moscow, proceed to Carlsbad, in Germany, for the benefit of the waters; and that the noble earl will not return to England until the middle or latter end of October.

The man, Charles McCready, of the 68th Durham Light Infantry, convicted for the wilful murder of Sergeant Owen Guinny, of the same regiment, in Fermoy Barracks, suffered the last penalty of the law on Monday, in front of the Cork Gaol. The unfortunate man appeared to be very penitent, and was attended on the scaffold by two Roman Catholic clergymen.

Information has just been received in this country, that twenty-seven privates and four non-commissioned officers, recently discharged from the British Italian Legion, at Malta, were forthwith, on their arrival home in the Austrian States, Tuscany, and Parma, incarcerated *sans cérémonie* in the prisons of the two latter States; the Lombards, thirteen in number, were forwarded on their arrival on the frontier, under military escort to Mantua, to be tried by court-martial for accepting service in a foreign State without the permission of the ruling power. It has caused a great sensation amongst the discharged legionaries in Piedmont, who were preparing to return to their homes throughout Italy after their British service. They are now deterred, and will be compelled to remain stationary, watching the course of events. The English Ministers at these Courts have protested against the course pursued with regard to the treatment those men have received, and have demanded their release.—*Globe*.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and party arrived at Danrobin Castle at half-past six o'clock, p.m., on Friday evening. Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland met Mrs. Stowe a little to the westward of Golspie, and having taken her into her own carriage, they passed through Golspie by the back road, by which they reached the castle. The party passed through the village. On Sabbath Mrs. Stowe accompanied the duchess to church, and sat at the right hand of her Grace. It is expected she will remain at Danrobin till the close of next week, to see the Cattle Shows, Exhibition of Industrial Products, &c.—*Northern Echo*. Mrs. Stowe's party consists of her husband, three of her children (a son and two daughters), and Mr. Thomas C. Perkins, of Boston.—*John o'Groat Journal*.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

We had only a moderate show of English wheat in to-day's market. Selected samples—which were very scarce—were mostly disposed of at full prices; but inferior kinds ruled heavy, with the turn in favour of buyers. The imports of foreign wheat continue on a limited scale for the time of year. Most descriptions changed hands slowly, at about Monday's currency. The barley trade ruled heavy, at the late fall in prices. Malt was dull, but not cheaper. The supply of oats was very moderate, and the oat trade ruled steady, at full quotations. Beans and peas were firm; but country flour was rather cheaper.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

English: Wheat, 1,390. Barley, 160. Malt, 2,060. Oats, 70. Flour, 970 sacks.
Irish: Oats, 870.
Foreign: Wheat, 6,760. Barley, 2,380. Oats, 4,970. Flour, 4,670 barrels.

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Norwich Operative 0 2 6

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE magnitude of the struggle going on across the Atlantic throws the other events of the week into the shade. The conflict between Northern and Southern principle has been removed from the Senate chamber to the battle-field. At Washington the Slaveocracy barely obtained the required majority to support the President—in Kansas their agents, the border-ruffians of Missouri, have gained an easy triumph. The free-settlers, who came thither to cultivate the soil rather than to fight, have been so entirely worsted by the savages armed with revolvers and bowie knives, that they are not likely again to make head. According to present appearances, the fate of the new territory is already sealed, and no display of physical force on the part of the North can undo what has been accomplished. The *Times*, we observe, asks whether the freemen of the North are not prepared to resist the extension of slavery by armed resistance; and we are told it is probable that extra sessions of the Legislatures of more than one Northern State will be called for the purpose of voting money and aid for the relief and defence of the defeated party. But Kansas is environed by Federal troops and the militia of the adjoining Slave States. There is no means of access to it, except by defeating the national military force. The Central Government are well aware of the advantage secured to the slaveocracy—whose obedient instrument they are—by the turn of events, and have made haste to place full power in the hands of Colonel Geary, the new Governor of the State, to repress "rebellion" and deal summarily with the "insurgents"—that is, the free emigrants, who may endeavour to cross the border. President Pierce and his colleagues have basely and irrevocably sold themselves to the South, and undisguisedly employ the resources placed at their command for the defence of the Republic, in crushing the opponents of slavery extension. The polling-booth is the last and best hope of the anti-slavery party. The South has obtained a temporary triumph at the expense of future defeat. Temporary possession of Kansas will be dearly purchased by the slaveholders, if so outrageous a violation of right and order should unite the Free States in support of Fremont at the coming presidential election. In the prodigious growth of Anti-slavery feeling in the North itself during the last year or two, we find abundant ground for hope, in spite of temporary defeats. The State elections of Vermont following those of Iowa and Maine, possess more real significance than even the triumphs of the revolver in the Far West—for they speak of the rousing of a spirit in the North, which *can*, whenever it pleases, put down Southern usurpation.

The season for ultimatums is again come round—but, now, the party upon whom they are served is no longer the puissant Czar, but the feeble King of the Two Sicilies. England and France are about to do their best at coercing King Bomba by means of a naval demonstration. A last note has been, or is about to be, despatched, demanding certain moderate concessions, and changes in the present system of terrorism. Should the King still remain obstinate, a squadron of French and English ships, already fitted out, will be des-

patched to the Bay of Naples, and take on board their respective embassies. Thus diplomatic intercourse between Naples and the Western Powers will entirely cease. Will then the subjects of the Neapolitan sovereign be left quietly to settle accounts with himself and his creatures, depose him if they can, and adopt what form of Government they choose? By no means. The King of Naples is required to make certain changes in his government, in order to avert insurrection, and promote "the Conservative interests of Europe." As soon as his final reply is received, the *Moniteur* will, we are told, publish an article condemning insurrection, and declaring that such movements will be put down by the direct intervention of the Allies. The Neapolitans must be satisfied with such a modicum of liberty as their protectors can obtain by bullying the King. We see no reason to hope any good from this delusive demonstration of the Western Powers. They cannot, we fear, permanently influence the besotted monarch, who violates every pledge, and is bound by no engagement—and they will not depose him. If he yields now to the entreaties of Baron Hubner and the menaces of France and England, he will resume his arbitrary system as soon as their ships of war are withdrawn.

Our difficulties with Russia, arising out of the Treaty of Peace, are very far from having ceased. In reading that the Czar has remitted the conscription for the next four years "unless, which God avert, the necessities of war should interpose obstacles in the execution of this measure," and that Lord Granville dances with the Empress at Moscow, and charms the Muscovite nobility by his affable bearing and unrivalled *fêtes*, it might be supposed that a long peace was assured for Europe, and that an Anglo-Russian alliance "loomed in the distance." But the same post which tells of the dinner-table triumphs of the English envoy in the ancient capital of the Czar, brings word that the departure of Admiral Lyons' squadron from the Bosphorus has been countermanded, in consequence of the refusal of Russia to surrender the town of Bolgrad on the Moldavian frontier; and that this time he is to be joined by some French ships. The report of so serious a demonstration is scarcely credible, though we confess to some apprehension at the position just now occupied by the Prime Minister of England, who remains in town or near at hand to give instructions in the name of the Government, while his colleagues in council are scattered over the country.

A more congenial topic is the Free Trade Congress opened at Brussels on Monday, under the presidency of M. C. de Brouckere, and attended by representatives from all the leading States of Europe. The object of this important gathering is, especially, the adoption of such measures as will have the effect of gradually reducing protective duties, so as to render all tariffs purely fiscal, and consequently more productive than they now are. The Congress is a result of the Exhibition of 1851, and of the marked success that has attended the free-trade experiment in this country. Mr. Cobden, in a pithy, logical letter, and Mr. Winkworth, in a telling speech, produced satisfactory evidence of the successful working of our liberal commercial tariff during the last few years. The honourable member for the West Riding stated that the exports of Great Britain for the first seven months of the present year were double those of 1846. He doubts if a sane man can be found among us, who would wish to revise the economical régime of 1845—a remark fully borne out by the speeches delivered last week by Mr. Harcourt, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., both formerly staunch Protectionists. The faculty Mr. Cobden pre-eminently possesses of putting facts in their most telling form, is visible in his letter to the Congress. For example he says: "I anticipate that this year our exports will exceed those of France, Austria, Russia, and Spain together,—the four largest States of Europe, containing an aggregate of four times our population; and that they will amount to double those of the United States, whose distinctive party banners seem to bear every conceivable device, excepting that of commercial freedom." With such overwhelming evidence of the wisdom of a free-trade policy, its universal recognition on the Continent is only a question of time. Such meetings as that at Brussels have an important influence in enlightening public opinion and preparing the way for the beneficial change.

With these signs of advancing civilisation and efforts to promote the welfare of humanity at large our thoughts turn with disgust to bull-fights, encouraged by the Emperor of the French himself, and to the scenes enacting in the country, where such brutal pastimes are indigenous. Having adopted the Constitution of 1845 as the fundamental law for Spain, with such alterations as make it "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," Marshal O'Donnell has completed the work of the Absolutist party, who are now only too anxious to cast aside their tool. Another change

impends over that unhappy country. The question of a repeal of the Mortmain-law, under which more than one-half of the ecclesiastical property which comes under its provisions, has been sold, has been urged upon the Government by the Queen. But in this instance the head of the Ministry has remained firm, and offered to resign rather than adopt the re-actionary proposal. The Minister of Finance has thrown up his office in disgust, and in a few days we may expect to hear that Narvaez is once more "master of the situation."

The Royal British Bank is dissolved and its affairs thrown into Chancery, with small hope that either the shareholders or depositors will realise anything from its remaining assets. The system of fraudulent transactions exposed at Saturday's extraordinary meeting, is happily almost without a parallel in our commercial experience. It appears that the total liabilities of the Bank are 539,131*l.* and the total assets, 288,644*l.*, showing a deficiency of no less than 250,487*l.* The Directors and their friends have not only practised systematic deception on the shareholders and the public, but have helped themselves liberally to the funds entrusted to their safe keeping. Amongst the recipients of the plunder were Humphrey Brown, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, to the extent of 70,000*l.*; Mr. John Gwynne, another Director, for 14,000*l.*; John McGregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, for 7,362*l.*; Mr. Cameron, the Secretary, for 30,000*l.*; and Mr. Mullins, the Solicitor, for 7,000*l.* So far did this system of unfaithfulness obtain, that even one of the auditors, whose special business it was to act as a check upon the Board, borrowed 2,000*l.* The chief instrument of the swindle appears to have been Mr. Cameron, the secretary, who kept the account of these transactions in a private ledger under lock and key. A call of 50*l.* per share has been made upon the unfortunate shareholders, but this is not likely to meet outstanding claims. It seems doubtful in the present state of the law whether they or the depositors have any redress against the directors who have so cruelly betrayed and plundered them.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

POLITICAL economists have acquired an unenviable reputation, sometimes approaching to martyrdom. They owe it very much to themselves. They have held and professed demonstrable but unattractive truths, as if political economy were the only reliable science in the universe. How political economy might be wedded to philanthropy few of them have cared to inquire. Astride of their own hobby, they have derided other men's hobbies with most provoking contempt, and to the unpopularity of an abstruse study, their one-sidedness has added the bitterness always evoked by a prevalent suspicion of scientific inhumanity.

We have always avowed our belief in the leading doctrines of the political economists. Most of the laws they enunciate we take to be true and inflexible. But since the relation of employers and employed is not by any means the sole relation which man bears to man, nor which masters sustain to their workmen, we have always contended that, even within the range of that relationship, philanthropy has abundant scope for legitimate and most profitable exercise. We do not contend, indeed, that mere good-will can fix the rate of wages, can evade or control periods of commercial depression, or can find or make sufficient remunerative employment for the labourer in defiance of the market. But whilst masters and workmen are subject to one common and inexorable law in these respects, there are multitudes of points in which their interests touch, through which a benevolent and considerate employer of labour may make his sympathies felt to some good purpose. And of this we now propose to present our readers with a practical illustration.

The *Leeds Mercury* of yesterday contains a long but spirited report of a *fête* not less pleasing than rare. Every one has heard of Titus Salt—every one has read of his manufacturing establishment at Saltaire. Three years only have elapsed since the festivities which inaugurated his "Palace of Industry" were commented upon by well nigh every newspaper in the kingdom. On that occasion, Mr. Salt declared his desire "to be surrounded by an industrious, happy, and moral people." It was no transient wish, forgotten as soon as uttered. This "prince of manufacturers" employs about 3,000 workmen, and, unlike too many, he rejoices to bear in mind that it is by their labour he makes his wealth. It may well be matter of pride to him that his workpeople can tell him, as they did in their touching and eloquent address at the Saltaire anniversary, "that they cannot be unmindful that he has nearly counteracted the effect of seasons of distress upon his own workpeople by his efforts to keep them fully employed; and that, however long the storm may have lasted, a diminution in the hours of work, and a consequent loss to the

operative in wages, has never yet taken place in his establishment." But it is far more to Mr. Salt's honour that this is not the only hold he has established upon the gratitude and affection of his numerous hands. He has surrounded his factory with a town, in which nothing has been spared to render the dwellings of his operatives a model to the country. He has not contented himself with promoting, as landlord and employer, their physical well-being, by providing them with comfortable homes—a mechanics' institute, a library containing more than 1,200 volumes of well-selected works, a reading-room, and a Congregational church, fill in his well-devised plan, and promise the best fruits which sound intellectual, moral, and religious training can produce.

And what is the result? Is Mr. Salt less prosperous than other masters who are less careful of such matters? Let his position in the manufacturing world testify to this point? Are his workpeople insensible to his philanthropic efforts in their behalf? The anniversary of Saturday se'nnight will furnish the reply. At the opening of Saltaire, a project was mooted to present Mr. Salt with a bust of himself, as a testimony of the esteem in which he was held by his workmen. The execution of their design was entrusted to an artist in the neighbourhood, who, before he had half finished his task, failed in business. The operatives of Saltaire lost their money, and got a half-finished bust, of which, in consequence of a flaw in the marble, they could make no use. They were not thus to be foiled, however. They got up a new subscription, employed another artist, Mr. Milnes of London, and obtained what Mr. Salt, in accepting, described as "a beautiful work of art." Saturday se'nnight was the day fixed for its presentation—Crow Nest, Mr. Salt's seat, near Halifax, was the place. The employer would not be behind the employed; and so, as the reporter tells us, "with his characteristic hospitality and liberality, he entertained them with a *fête champêtre* in his picturesque park, and with a *soirée musicale*, in the evening, at St. George's Hall, Bradford." When we have told our readers that the dining pavilion contained 870 yards of tables, and 1,740 yards of seats—that there were on the tables 1,380 lbs. of beef, and 1,300 lbs. of ham, 520 lbs. of tongues, 300 lbs. of standing pies, 1,580 lbs. of plain bread, 600 lbs. of currant loaves, 3,000 plain buns, 3,000 currant tea cakes, 200 lbs. of butter, 50 lbs. of tea, 42 gallons of cream, 750 lbs. of lump sugar, and a large quantity of fancy biscuits—when we have informed them that four tons of crockery ware and 3,000 knives, forks, and spoons were in use—and when we add that Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. J. Wood, with Picco the Sardinian minstrel, and the full band of the London Orchestral Union, under the conduct of Mr. Alfred Mellon, went through a programme of popular vocal and instrumental music in St. George's Hall, in the evening—we shall have said enough to show that what was offered with graceful affection by his operatives, was accepted and munificently responded to by their employer.

Now all this, unquestionably, is beyond the range of political economy—but does it nothing to harmonise the relations subsisting between capital and labour? Mortality is a law of our nature, as inexorable, to say the least, as the laws of supply and demand—but who does not feel it incumbent on him, wherever he is able, to smooth the passage of his fellow man to the silent tomb? Men are not mere machinery, nor can they be treated as such with impunity. There are higher pursuits in this world than making money—larger and closer interests than imports and exports—a mightier power than "the almighty dollar." Our large manufacturers are beginning to feel this. We have singled out Titus Salt, as pre-eminent in his class. But it is no derogation from that noble-hearted gentleman to say that, happily, he does not stand alone. *Primus inter pares* he may be—but he has companions in his taste for wise philanthropy. And these men are teaching Christianity to the working classes with an unction which preceptive instruction seldom exhibits. We never visit the manufacturing districts of the north, without having our faith in the true and the good mightily refreshed and confirmed. There is enough in that region of swarthy industry to pain one—God knows—but we have always found much—and as years roll on, we find more—to encourage in us a hope of "the good time coming." And in honouring Titus Salt, we wish to pay our homage to the rapidly increasing class of employers whom he so adequately represents.

This article would be incomplete, without appending to it the address with which Mr. Salt's 3,000 operatives accompanied the presentation of his bust. This it runs—

Sir,—We, the workpeople in your employment, in presenting to you the marble bust of which we now ask your acceptance, would briefly refer to the motives which have induced us to take this step, one which may be considered almost unprecedented in the history of manufacturers. Your workpeople have for some time back felt a

strong desire to present to you, in a tangible form, some token of their affection and regard, not only as a tribute to the genius and enterprise which have called forth the admiration of all well-wishers of their country, but to the high and noble spirit of philanthropy which you have always manifested and which has been actively at work not only in securing the happiness and prosperity of your workpeople, but in the undeviating support which you have rendered to those public institutions which are calculated to promote the present and lasting benefit of the public at large. And when we consider that this day is the anniversary of the inauguration of the works at Saltaire, we are reminded of the results of that genius and enterprise as manifested in the gigantic establishment you have reared. Not only has its adaptation for manufacturing purposes been considered, but you have been equally careful to secure the health and comfort of your workpeople. Well does it deserve the appellation of the "Palace of Industry." And, Sir, your attention has not been entirely absorbed in the providing for the physical wants of your workpeople, but a higher and nobler purpose has had a share of your attention, viz., the cultivation of the mind; and though Saltaire has been so recently built, we have had a library and reading-room in full operation more than twelve months, the library containing more than 1,200 volumes of well-selected works, which are enjoyed and appreciated by a great number of your workpeople.

Sir,—If we look back at the seasons of commercial depression which have from time to time visited the West Riding, entailing heavy losses upon the manufacturers and distress and misery upon a great portion of the working population, we are not unmindful that you, Sir, have nearly counteracted the effect of such seasons of distress upon your own workpeople by your efforts to keep them fully employed; for, however long the storm may have lasted, a diminution in the hours of work and a consequent loss to the operative in wages, have never yet taken place in your establishment. We think, Sir, these are circumstances, characteristic of your efforts, which you may look back upon with pride and satisfaction, and which we remember with feelings of gratitude; and the benevolent spirit which has been manifested to those who have been unfortunate, and the efforts that have been made to render at all times your workpeople happy and contented, have given rise to feelings of affection and love which will be lasting as our lives, and have laid upon us a debt of gratitude which cannot be repaid; but, Sir, we beg that you will accept the testimonial we offer, not for its pecuniary worth or artistic merit, but as a tribute of our affection and love.

In conclusion, we would say that it is our sincere desire that you may live long to look with pleasure and satisfaction upon the testimonial we offer; that your future course, and that of your sons, may be characterised by the same prosperity which has hitherto marked your career; and that, when age compels you to retire from active life, it may be a source of happiness to you to recollect that you have lived in the affections of your workpeople.

THE MOSCOW SHOW.

Now that "the Czar is the Lord's anointed," and the brilliant gentleman who announces in that grand phrase the climax of the petty details he was employed to work into historic tableaux has completed his interesting task, we may ask what it all means. There was no safer prediction ventured during the war, than that at the return of peace, the Russians would become immensely popular in England. Despite the premature alarm about the mysterious Isle of Serpents, and the comparative neglect of our representatives at Moscow, the reaction is visible. The exertions of our press have not been confined to obtaining graphic descriptions of the coronation pageant. Editors at home have moralised the event in a strain as little displeasing to Alexander as the presence at his Court of that "skilful historian" who had done another service at Alma and Inkermann. There is a new selection of epithets, as well as a new series of incidents. The people seem to have changed, as well as our relation to them. There is no talk now of Russian barbarism and European danger, but in place thereof rhetorical panegyrics on the extent and wealth of the empire that could furnish forth so goodly a show; the loyalty and affection of the people whose applause was mingled with prayers and tears.

We who refused to join in senseless abuse of Russia twelve months since, refuse now to join in equally senseless admiration. We say at once, that the coronation spectacle at Moscow suggests to us reflections of almost unmingled gloom. There is nothing in the four miles' procession to the Kremlin, or in the ceremony at the Church of the Assumption, on which we can look with pleasure. The one is a spectacle without artistic beauty, and the other a spectacle full of idolatrous and slavish symbolism. We are as little insensible to the effect of costume and disposition, as to the effect of natural scenery. Form and colour are as much materials of beauty in the hands of the stage-manager as of the artist; and the artist is, in no scanty sense, a divine creator. But the descriptions of the Moscow pageants suggest the inquiry, In what age of the empire could not all this have been exhibited? Where are the signs of growth in art and taste? The lowest stage of civilisation, in which the artificer is the slave of luxury and pomp, is adequate to the production of all this. The splendour is that of a Xerxes, not of a Pericles. It consists in nothing but jewels and horses, fine clothes and well-drilled servants. It has none of the variety and freshness of an artistic and progressive people. It differs in nothing so much as in its reporters, from similar

shows, enacted on the same spot, in the days of Ivan or of Demetrius. It may even suffer by comparison—for there was a time when the merchants and craftsmen of Novgorod were at the head of those of all Europe. The representative bondsmen of European and Asiatic Scythia are much the same in one age as in another—clever equestrians and imposing costumiers; so much fur, so much silk, so many yards of velvet, and so many diamonds. The gilt carriages and the silk-stockinged footmen are but the French polish on the Tartar grain,—the palanquin of the East on Long-acre springs. The "golden pillar" against which Gortschakoff leaned, the spangled chair on which Alexander was enthroned, the "blaze of gold" that is understood to have encircled the officiating patriarch, belong all to that perpetual childhood in which Oriental nations seem destined to dwell, but from which, it might have been hoped, Russia was emerging. It is only childhood that mistakes stencilling for painting, and the plaster copy for the sculptured image. And there is no more melancholy proof that a nation is still puerile, than its being awed or delighted with the inartistic toys of Imperial or Royal pageantry.

If it be said, that it is on these occasions, not that which is seen but that which is symbolised, which thus affects—we beg to ask what is gained by applying in this instance a doctrine which may yield legitimate consolation in some other cases. Much that is unmeaning, or worse, in our English coronation ceremony, may be excused by that challenge of popular approval, which recalls to mind an ancient reality and an underlying truth; but there seems to have been nothing of that sort at the Kremlin. "Behold a God!" is the language of every gesture and the significance of every object. To say that the spirit of the thing was heathenish, would be unjust at least to the heathenism of the old world—for it was not till Rome had begun to decline that her masters were declared divine while yet alive. The blasphemous superstition of modern despotism, consecrated by the solemn names of Christian rites, does not withhold its apotheosis till death. It says to myriads of the human race, "Down upon your knees before this your heaven-born lord, and pray at once for and to him." It so enervates the understanding and perverts the sympathies, that if the unhappy objects of this impious devotion do but show human feeling, the idolatry becomes intensified by astonishment and gladness. Let but an empress-mother kiss her son, or the son embrace his wife and children—and the empire weeps! One knows not whether more to admire that profundity of human sympathy which even serfdom does not choke up with selfish cares, or to compassionate the people thus unaccustomed to recognise their own nature in the highest of their fellow-creatures.

Nor does the manifesto published on the day of coronation reconcile us to the event itself. We willingly enough recognise in the act by which Alexander dispenses with the military services of four hundred thousand men, and remits three and a half millions of taxation in arrears, a merciful disposition and peaceable intents. Of him, be it understood, all through, we have nothing ill to say: we look at him as passing through prescribed forms, helpless almost as the image which was set up in Babylon. But this amiable exertion of the power which is at best nominally his, startles us with the thought of what that power is, wherever it may reside. The most limited Governments are so virtually autocratic in time of war, that we had almost forgotten the sovereign authority of a Czar, and the enormous influence of his administration upon the fortunes of mankind. We stand aghast at the revelation of so much weal or woe hanging upon that single will—or upon the little consensus of minds which that will represents. Supposing each man excused and each pound remitted to stand for one family—does not the amount of home feeling so indicated outweigh in impressiveness the sight of Imperial sensibility in the Church of the Assumption? It is not a subject to enlarge upon—the temptation to emotional rhetoric is too strong; a sensible writer does but strike the chord, and let it vibrate as it may.

CHARTISM AND ITS FRIENDS.

It is heartily to be desired, however little expected, that the comments of the press upon the Primrose-hill demonstration, might either be unread by its participants and sympathisers, or carefully and dispassionately pondered. There is much in those comments unjust and unkind, and therefore sure to irritate,—much also heartily democratic, yet severely censorious; and therefore deserving of respectful attention.

To the former class belong all that writing which at once accuses the demonstrators of making themselves ridiculous, and of creating a public nuisance—obstructing the public traffic, and failing to make a procession. It is remarkable that these inconsistent critics are also careful to reproach working men in general with the tone and spirit of proceedings from which these same work-

ing men are declared to have abstained. The few hundreds, or thousands—arithmetical estimates varying as largely as the moral estimate—who marched from Finsbury-square, are described as "the dregs of democracy,"—but the democracy is nevertheless accredited with the folly of the banner mottoes, and the bad grammar of the congratulatory address. Now all this is so obviously unfair that it only angers the people it is most desirable to correct.

The other class of commentators concede the claims embodied in the Charter, but refuse to accept Mr. Ernest Jones as their representative—concede, also, the propriety of making some kindly recognition of Mr. Frost's return to the country he no doubt meant to serve; but deny the propriety of complimenting Rebellion in his person. We believe that if the very "dregs of democracy" had had the case put fairly before them, they would have concurred in that opinion. It is impossible that sensible men, however imperfectly educated—and the lowest order of Chartism includes some of the most intelligent and not least educated of the working-men—should not see the want of dignity, not to say of decency—the political infatuation, and the personal degradation—involved in reviving the memory of an event which none of them pretend to vindicate. There is such insensate folly—such a determined unreasonableness, in the proceeding, that it is more than sufficient to account for all that Chartism has suffered, and may yet have to suffer.

Table-Talk.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion; and then to moderate again, and pass to somewhat else.—Lord Bacon.

No public topic in the world shall take precedence of the sunset at which a thousand bright-winged Uriels must be assisting at this moment. It is impossible for anything to be more gorgeous. A vast liquid blush of "celestial rosy red" in the west has passed into a long luminous sea of daffodil white, over which hangs awfully a superincumbent mountain of cloud. The shadows cast in our room by the slow-fading glory have so much the appearance of being caused by summer moonlight, that, if we look only at them, we forget the time of the day. Ah! now, on glancing up from the paper, we see the wind is rapidly dispersing the black cloud into scatterlings of slate-grey fleece; the blue begins to break through; and by and by there will be stars. Yes; it will be fine, and we shall not be forced to put off a little journey, in your behoof, good reader! . . .

We will vary our columns this week by describing a lucky find of ours at a bookstall. It is a modern *Totentanz*, (Dance of Death,) bearing the name of the artist, Alfred Bethel, but no indication of when or where, whatever. There are six prints, done with that finished rudeness *prepenze*, that antique breadth of handling, which is so strangely forceful. The date of publication we presume would be about 1849.—In the first print, DEATH is rising from the earth to be equipped and despatched on his errand of blood, while the cry of

"Freiheit, Gleichheit, und Brudersinn!"

(Freedom, Equality, Fraternity) is ringing in the air. Vanity holds his cap for him, and a mirror for his eyeless skull. Madness brings his horse, and Bloodthirstiness his scythe. Cunning and Falsehood, who have bound poor Justice, shewn in the background, offer the Horrible Thing her sword and scales. The horse impatiently prances, and Death clutches ravenously at the weapons presented to him. In the second print, Death is hurrying over the ground city-wards, while the morning light gleams on his sickle and the red feather in his hat. The reaping-women fly affrighted as he gallops along, and the ravens scream their horrid welcome from the rushy bank of a brook. In print III., Death has taken up his quarters at a public-house, posted his motto—*Freiheit, &c.*, on the wall, and is playing tricks of legerdemain with the crown and a clay pipe in the scales stolen from Justice, to a crowd of gaping sots; among whom, however, are two female figures, and an ill-starred looking boy; Death cries up the Republic, the Republic! and promises to make them all equal. Print IV. brings us to the Market-place and the Justice-house. Death is handing out a sword to the infuriated mob. Some buildings have been fired. The flag of the Red Republic is hoisted. The drums are beating nigh, and the troops are gathering to put down the insurrection. Plate V. is, the Barricade—a horrible scene of bayoneting, bulleting, crushing, dying, shrieking, cursing, cannonading! You hear the shrieks and the curses, as plainly as you see from his fleshless features the malignity of his hideous heart, who flinging aside his coat and baring his vacant ribs, promises that they shall all become such as he! . . . The last scene of all is the best of the six. The soldiery have won. Smouldering ruins are smoking; swords, bullets, corpses, are strewn about. A mother and

child sob achingly over the husband and father, whose gaping death-wound lies wide open to the tongue of the horse whose rider we know. One dying man raises himself from the ground in a spasm of agony to reproach him; while he, unrobed now, unpurged, bareheaded save a laurel circlet, looks superciliously down upon the poor wretch, with a greedy side-glance at his spitting blood—

The thing he promised he has done—
Who followed him lie in their blood,
Pale, all alike, one brotherhood!

The series is most impressive—but this incidental sketch must not be taken as apropos of Chartism. Chartism, we verily believe, is extinct as a form of political action, and not in our day will England see another physical-force revolution attempted. But Death is verily abroad in our land, in ghastly shapes enough, poisoning, stabbing, shooting, starving, till, in nervous moods, one quite flinches from the daily sheet.

In general, we think displays of unhealthy passion are frightfully common just now. The *Economist* coolly says that it is the crimes against property which give us trouble at present; that crime of other sorts is insignificant in amount and easily dealt with. Numerically, of course, the offences against property greatly exceed all others; but there are things which arithmetic cannot measure, and never, within our recollection, has the news-sheet been such painful reading as of late—the daily disclosures of unnatural cruelty, passion essentially foul and abominable, passion moving so abnormally as to appear abominable, and faithlessness between man and man which, though it becomes public talk only upon its disturbing property relations, has really a much deeper root,—are utterly sickening. Pockets may be rifled by millions, and Paterfamilias at Notting-hill may find it necessary to keep a revolver under his pillow,—but one domestic tragedy may show a deadlier depravation of the heart of society than all this; and, certainly, may occupy a much more prominent position on the canvas. The brutalising processes which have been going on till results peep out in our hideous woman-smashing and ill-treatment of children, are, we fear, scarcely discerned in their true nature, and certainly are not directly aimed at by any reformatory agency in existence. It is our earnest belief that the most painful facts in our social condition,—the majority of them having criminal manifestations,—demand, cry aloud, for examination and treatment by a higher class of goodness and intelligence than has yet been brought to bear upon them in any definite, combined effort. The more painful and unnatural they are, the more they demand classification by competent faculties. We must generalise before we can do anything, before we can at all see our way. We have not the least doubt there are many good men, and still more good women, who have their thoughts upon this matter; and if some social philosopher should arise, having the sacred fervour of Chalmers, the science of Herbert Spencer, the practical faculty of Edwin Chadwick, and the elevation and insight of Alfred Tennyson, something might be done for the moral status of society analogous to what has been done for its material condition. In the meantime, it is something to recognise a want; and, when one reads of the long muster-roll of infant thieves, to reflect that the depravation of parental instinct to which part of its length is traceable, may not have sprung out of "property" relations, any more than a father and mother who starve and torture a little girl, because she is insured in a burial club, can be dismissed as sinners against property laws. One word more of this dull "table-talk." What a ghastly work remains, when crime, strictly speaking, is altogether put out of sight! He is not only not a Christian, he is not a man, who, in a walk after dark through a populous thoroughfare in London or Manchester, does not find much more than theft to sadden him, and suggest the value of reformatory movements.

We saw the other day an advertisement in which there is some suggestion. A Lady offered, to Literary Institutions, Readings from Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha. We are pleased not only to see any indication that the practice of public reading of good books is on the increase, but also that Hiawatha is selected for an experiment upon the public taste. In England it has never been popular, never been run after, and, with a few exceptions, the press received it with very foolish criticism. If you have ever tried the effect of reading it aloud to a child, you will have found in the result a sufficient answer to the critics. It is extremely well worth remembering that people whose instincts or whose training may not be sufficiently near the mark to enable them to understand and enjoy a good book when they read it themselves, are constantly found capable of enjoying it, when read aloud by another, who can give body and colour to the delicate play of thought and feeling that

might otherwise escape them. In other words, reading aloud is a valuable part of educational mechanism,—the educational mechanism, not only of the school and the nursery, but that which the better-taught or better-endowed amongst us are sacredly bound by every law of love to put forth for the benefit of others. Hitherto, Public Readings have been chiefly comic or dramatic, but we are persuaded there is no class of good books which may not be successfully interpreted to mixed audiences, as well as to the family circle by a good reader. We wish this lady success, and trust her example, in taking up a misappreciated book, like Hiawatha, may not be lost.

From Public Readings it is not a great leap to the NATIONAL CONCERTS, of

THE LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY,

whose opening Concert at St. Martin's Hall, last Wednesday evening, was very effective. There could be no complaint on the score of want of variety, for the Managing Director, Herr N. de Becker, had made his choice from a very wide range indeed. And Mr. Anschuetz is a very painstaking conductor. We dislike Balfe and don't care for Verdi, but we knew enough of the robustness of an English audience not to feel surprised that "Oh, could I behold those glances!" from *Il Trovatore*, and Balfe's song, "The first kiss," vigorously given by Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Tedder, produced calls for repetition, while Miss Heywood's (rather too) quiet rendering of "Oh, rest in the Lord!" from *Elijah*, was only kindly received. And when Mr. Land's song, "When sorrow sleeps," also sung by Miss Heywood, received a loud encore, we were reminded of the Lady Mayoress who exclaimed, "Not you Italianos! Give me a simple ballad!" We are not ardent disciples of the Romantic School of which Meyerbeer is the Magnus Apollo, but that did not prevent our being carried away by Mr. Edouard Remenyi in his "Meditation" on the Dagger-scene in the Fourth Act of the *Huguenots*. And, afterwards, in what we may call, for the instruction of absentees, "Meditations" on "O come to me when daylight sets!" and on "Annie Laurie," he awoke all the raptures which the Olympian fire that can be struck from catgut is so well capable of kindling. His performance was the grand success of the evening. As we like other folks to enjoy what we enjoy ourselves, we must say we regret to believe that perhaps few persons in the room caught a funny situation during the performance of the *Finale* from Mozart's *Don Giovanni*; when Madame Caradori, blinking her eyes at the gas, just under the swaying arm of the Conductor, irresistibly and ludicrously impressed us with the idea of a mesmeric effect. The Society give another Concert this evening, and, to put the matter in the genuine English light,—visitors will receive full value for their money.

Did you ever hear of the Rise and Fall of Mr. Subdominant? It was on this wise. A gentleman at a party was praising the Negro Melodies. Another gentleman present attacked him upon the subject by saying, "Yes, Sir, you may well praise those remarkable compositions—they are, as you observe, very peculiar. But do you know, let me ask, in what the peculiarity of those melodies consists?"—The first speaker modestly confessed his ignorance; the other auditors kept a breathless silence. Triumphantly raising his voice, and looking round with ineffable sublimity, the querist said, "The peculiarity of those melodies, Sir, is that they invariably modulate into the Subdominant." It was as if a thunderbolt had fallen! Crushed and disconcerted, the average mortals of the circle talked humbly in holes and corners for the rest of the evening, and the musical reputation of our friend was made at one stroke. He stalked about in drawing-rooms, for months, vaingloriously modulating into the Subdominant upon every possible opportunity; until one day a courageous fellow, envious, perhaps, of his glory, enquired what he meant by these melodies invariably modulating into the Subdominant? And he couldn't tell. Therefore he didn't tell. Therefore his musical reputation collapsed like a split balloon, and he modulated into the Subdominant no more for ever.

Without venturing to say how many of our musical critics are as wise as Mr. Subdominant,—and many of them are accomplished and highly capable men,—we may venture to say that the bulk of our musical criticism, even including much that is done by competent "hands," is, like the bulk of our book-criticism, idle and useless. We want a musical Ruskin very badly. Small fault-finding and exaggerated praise, in which there is more of individual fancy than pure, abstracted appreciation of either music or performers, and which does nobody any good, seems to fill our ordinary musical columns. We will also be bold to declare, that not one intelligent musical person in fifty recognises in any adverse criticism which he reads the things which have pained himself in any music to which he may have listened. There is plenty to be done for improving Popular Music in England, and we are not

without humble hopes of being able occasionally to contribute a genuine hint to that end. But, in the meantime, let it be understood that we shall not imitate Mr. Subdominant!

We were present at the "People's Concert" at St. Martin's Hall on Monday evening; Mr. Leigh Hunt in the chair; Miss Birch, Miss Manning, Mr. Frank Bodda, &c., artists. The history of the evening raises so many topics, that we must leave a full notice till next week, when we shall have more space. Just now, our overpowering impression is, that the creature called Mob is not changed since Coriolanus; being still ungrateful, greedy, indecent, absurd.—Mr. Soyer writes to England, in language which reads mock-heroically, that he is staying in Turkey, *though* the Russian war is over, to investigate at leisure the Ottoman cuisine, for the benefit of us western savages! The dear man! He will go to China soon, we understand, and bring back a receipt as old as Lao-Tseu for dressing a bird's nest à la Ching-chang-choo; also the secret of the immortal Rat's-tail Soup, far superior to our Oxtail, and which was the favourite dish of Confutsee himself.

Spirit of the Press.

There has been a good deal of controversy as to the present state of the *entente cordiale* with our neighbours across the Channel. The reputed organ of the British Prime Minister, the *Morning Post*, deems it proper to give a contradiction to the rumours of "growing coolness between France and England on the subject of foreign policy." It affirms, that "the fullest confidence and concord exist at the present moment between the two Governments, and that there is nothing to warrant the supposition that they cannot act together, or have any secret design of acting apart upon any European question." The writer admits, however, that they may not be united on every small matter of foreign policy, and he imputes to Austria a desire to isolate England. On the Italian question France and England understand each other, and are united; but, "although England has no desire to stand alone, she can do so if necessary." That is what Lord Palmerston wishes Austria to understand. The French papers have taken up the subject. The *Constitutionnel* concludes one article by saying: "We have to remark, that if the English press has a sincere desire to maintain the alliance, the first point is to know how to respect its allies." The same journal maintains that the Anglo-French alliance depends much more upon the Emperor of the French than upon the French people. It seems to hint that as the Emperor made that alliance it is the Emperor alone who can continue it; but the *Débats* and the *Siccle* reproach the *Constitutionnel* for talking in such a manner. The *Siccle* says:—

The difficulties of detail which the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris has encountered, the future condition of Italy, the affairs of Spain, the state of Europe, have suggested reflections to the English press that have not been at all times in harmony with the views of the French Government. The *Constitutionnel* has taken offence; it reproaches the British journals for employing sharp and offensive language revealing little justice or prudence, for assuming a provoking attitude, for deficient consideration towards an ally. In support of all these accusations it quotes one phrase, "England will know how to enforce, in case of need, without the assistance of anyone, the execution of the clauses in the Treaty of Paris." The warning ought to have been justified by extracts of greater length. We have read and re-read the English journals, but to no purpose, for we look in vain for that tone "which might, if prolonged, reawaken in the two countries unhappy prejudices, and strike a blow at that union of two great peoples, the benefits of which have been so loudly celebrated." For the rest, we are glad to see the *Constitutionnel* paying a signal homage to the power of the press, and we hope that, on its side, the press in France, as in England, will do its utmost to draw closer an alliance on which the security of the civilised world reposes.

The Chartist demonstration of last week has called forth much censure from the organs of the press. Our Liberal journals are the most severe in their denunciations of the revived agitation. The *Examiner* compares the demonstration to the dinner and sword given to Lord Cardigan by "the wisecracks of Leeds." John Frost, it is remarked, came back in the nick of time when the Chartists wanted some one to honour, in order to be in the fashion, like the Court, the Parliament, and the discerning folks of Leeds." Frost had made a sort of Crimean campaign, and really he deserved the honours of heroism and conduct in the field, as well as some who have had rewards heaped on them."

Frost is, it seems, destined to be the deliverer of the country from the thralldom under which it groans so loudly. The revolution is at hand, and either Parliament will give way, yielding to the terrors of Frost, or he will again try conclusions with a sergeant's guard. He says, with a frightful significance which makes one's blood curdle, "We play for a great stake, life or death." If he should encounter the Crimean chiefs he will be well matched in military genius, and there will be a tug of war indeed, such as the world has never yet witnessed. Certainly the Chartists know how to choose a man as

well as their betters. They rival the Horse Guards. Or is there a profound satire at the bottom of their (so called) demonstration, designed to ridicule the distribution of public honours?

Douglas Jerrold, in *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, concludes a very bitter article on "Mr. John Frost's great stake" in the following terms:—

We have dwelt at length upon these doings of Frost, because it is especially at the hands of such men that true liberty suffers. They only defile what they affect to worship. By vain brawling, they lead away certain of the industrious classes whose political rights, in their fullest operation, are to be obtained by self-culture and self-respect. It is bad enough when, in the very arrogance of health and strength, a man misuses his powers to drug the minds of the working classes with false doctrines under the blasphemed name of freedom; but for an old, old man like Frost, with the grave opening for him, to play the political mountebank, certainly to a very tame democracy—as shown on Monday last—the spectacle is pitiable, contemptible. A pardoned traitor of seventy-two, an old man under whose former inspirations much blood has been shed, should think rather of his coffin than the platform. John Frost, a free man, ought to be a breathing acknowledgment of mercy. He is a living monument of ingratitude.

With much ability the *Press* continues to expound the ethics of Conservatism, and, as will be seen from the following extract, adheres to its advice to "exclude tests which would operate as a perpetual exclusion from office."

The party which in Opposition, preserves its fealty, which faithfully guards the public interests, has a right to look to power as the reward of its services when, through any political conjuncture, the Crown shall see occasion to call new advisers to its councils. That is the position of the Conservative party at the present moment. It preserves the traditions and the practice of our constitutional system. Those persons are traitors to the cause they profess to serve who would insinuate suspicions of its integrity, or who would advise it to accept tests which would operate as a perpetual exclusion from office. A great party must be comprehensive in its views, it must be tolerant in its opinions, mindful that it has great objects to fulfil, and that it aspires to represent the predominant sentiments of a mighty and enlightened people. It must utterly discard the narrow and impracticable tenets which never can be entertained without impairing its force and detracting from its usefulness.

"The Controversy" drags its slow length along. The editor of the *British Banner*, having used up Mr. Binney's letter, turns to the *Eclectic Review* to find in its pages passages which will bear the construction of sympathising with "the negative theology," and promises to criticise at length the articles which have recently appeared in our own columns. We await his onslaught with becoming equanimity. Meanwhile, some of our religious contemporaries, wearied and alarmed at this increasing attempt to create discord and suspicion, are beginning to utter their protest. The *Christian Times* publishes the first of a series of letters from "A Layman," who agrees in the main with Dr. Campbell's theological views, but who desires "to enter his solemn and earnest protest against the unchristian spirit in which he asserts them." The writer is alarmed at the present aspect of the matter.

Already the conductors of what is sometimes contemptuously called the secular press, begin to look aghast at the frantic rage of their religious brethren. The tables are beginning to turn, and the Publican, with a pardonable self-complacency, retorts the language of his more precise neighbour, and sincerely thanks God that he is not as this Pharisee. And no wonder; for in some recent exhibitions, good taste, good sense, good manners, and good temper have all been set at naught; till Billingsgate seems in danger of being deposed from her time-honoured supremacy as the shrine of foul-mouthed abuse, and men are beginning to say, when they wish to express the lowest depth of degradation, "as blackguard as a religious newspaper."

"A Layman" calls upon "the religious periodical press," "for their own sake, but much more for the sake of the principles they seek to vindicate, to visit every violation of decency in the members of their own body with the sternest reprobation." "A Layman" would seem to be quite ignorant of the fact that, while others have been silent, we have taken the very course he recommends—"to come forward and vindicate their own character, by a solemn and emphatic protest against this style of writing." The writer accuses Dr. Campbell of trampling "upon some of the plainest principles of morality," and expresses his deep conviction "that the spirit in which he has written is calculated to do more harm to religion than all the rest of his life can repair."

The *Patriot*, also, though occupying a peculiar position in relation to the *British Banner*, finds it necessary to deprecate this incessant attempt to foment religious animosity. A few days since, the *Morning Advertiser* reported that on Tuesday night an Association was formed to "promote orthodox Christianity in contradistinction to the negative theology, the discovery and exposure of the prevalence of which, in the Independent denomination has (? have) recently excited so much anxiety and alarm." The meeting, we are told, was attended by "the ministers and members of Baptist Churches." "The attendance was very numerous, and included a large number of the ministers of the denomination." Upon this the *Patriot* remarks:—

But why is not a single name mentioned, why are not the speeches and the resolutions given? Was no gentleman present whose name would bear publication as having weight with the public; and did a meeting called for so serious a purpose, separate without taking any definite step towards its accomplishment? "Very numerous!" how numerous? "A large number of the ministers of the denomination!" *whence* did they come, and who were they? We are further told, only that the meeting was "held in Soho Chapel," and are left to infer the rest; which, truly, from the locality chosen, we may easily do.

Our contemporary, after exposing the true character of these agitators, says with reference to the two great denominations of Dissenters—

It is a persuasion we love to cherish, however, that, with few and comparatively insignificant exceptions, the two denominations have of late years become one almost to the point of intermixture; and that, if the friends to catholic principles will have the patience to let truth and love work out their own destiny by their own combined influence, and refrain from undue attempts to accelerate the consummation of a natural spiritual process, the time is not remote when Congregationalism will comprehend us both.

The *Patriot* asks whether there is no fear that, while different denominations are united in promoting works of Christian charity, "peace at home should be sadly compromised."

The Independent denomination will hardly permit themselves to be set together by the ears on imaginary grounds devised by nameless inventors. Let them mark, that the effort to embroil them comes from another denomination, and from the most insignificant part of that denomination, by whom they are viewed with jealousy and dislike because they are supposed to have leavened the Baptist Churches with an anti-particular catholicity of faith, practice, and feeling. Let us beware of any who, under pretence of zeal for orthodox Christianity, would fain retard the triumphs of Christian love by embittering any contentions which may have unhappily arisen.

In a subsequent number our contemporary returns to the subject, and expresses a confident hope that his hints "with a view to peace among brethren have not been entirely without avail." "The peace-makers whom we then invoked, will be found, we have lively hopes, to have responded to, if not to have anticipated, the call." Of the meeting referred to above it is said:—

The utter insignificance of the little knot is well known, notwithstanding every effort to conceal the names of the "numerous" ministers and others that were present at the concoction of the plot. We have the authority of a Baptist, and a "Particular" Baptist, too, in the proper acceptance of the word, for stating, that the meeting at which "a large number of ministers of the denomination" was reported to be present, consisted of a very peculiar class. And yet, first appearing in a daily paper, the paragraph has been copied into the *Record* and the *Edinburgh Witness*. Thus the whole body of the Evangelical clergy and of the Free Kirk are led to believe, on the authority of a paragraph which, when first published, must have been known to be extremely untrue and misleading, that the Baptist denomination have risen up for the purgation of the Independent Body from errors which have "excited anxiety and alarm."

We will not trust ourselves to characterise as it deserves, the mischievous malignity in which these attempts to foment denominational discord evidently originate. To guard both the denominations in question from their pestilent influence, it ought to be enough for them to know that these unscrupulous proceedings emanate from the same source from which the religious public have been assured, not only that "pernicious errors are prevalent among the Dissenters," but also, that "pestilential errors fearfully abound among the Dissenting bodies,"—Baptists as well as Independents; and, no doubt, the "numerous attendance" at Soho Chapel is to be regarded as a response to the call then made for "efforts to restore to the country the blessings of a Free-Grace Gospel."

In a very admirable and philosophical article on Monday, the *Times* shows what is at stake in the Kansas struggle:—

We live in an age of reactions. Despotism has within the last ten years made a decided advance in Europe. The Papal Power has regained considerable ground which it had lost, and Austria has receded from the reforms of the Emperor Joseph. The Anglo-Saxon race is the only great Power which never recedes, which maintains one uniform progress, and never abandons one inch of ground won in the cause of civil and religious liberty. For a thousand years this country has been advancing in one direction; its course has been slow, but it began early, and when it had once begun it never stopped; the nation moved onward, like the glacier, by the majestic force of an irresistible weight; every concession which power made to liberty was calmly stored up and made the ground and reason for an additional one, till the accumulation has reached its present height, and become the existing British Constitution.

There seems to be a danger, however, now of a retrograde step even in the sternly uniform progress of the Anglo-Saxon; a falter is seen in the movement which has hitherto been steady and sure like that of fate itself, and it appears for the moment undecided which way he will go, backwards or forwards,—whether he will stand by the tradition of ages, carry on the policy of his race, and maintain the great cause of human liberty, or whether he will halt, diverge, and abandon his charge. We allude to the great cause now at stake in the struggle of Kansas. The progress of the Anti-slavery cause was, like every other battle for liberty which the Anglo-Saxon has conducted, from the first moment that it commenced in this country one steady movement towards success, which it at last attained by the act of 1833. Among our kinsmen of the United States the same cause, though prevented by the much greater difficulties which encumbered it across the Atlantic from attaining the same success, has, at any rate, never gone back. Slavery, where established, has been allowed to hold its ground, as a matter of common pecuniary justice to the proprietors, and as an advantage even to the slave, until some practicable and safe mode of escape from the

system could be found. It has been tolerated as a necessary evil, in the original establishment of which the whole community was implicated, and of which the cure, therefore, ought not to be made at the cost of one class only; but the whole basis on which the matter has stood has been provisional. While respect for the rights of property has protected the system within its own limits, it has always been looked upon as confined to those limits, as an insulated institution which was to be allowed to occupy for the interim its old ground, but not to spread or expand. But the present crisis in Kansas threatens an actual spread and expansion of slavery within the Union. The planter is changing his toleration for victory, and upon the Anglo-Saxon ground of the United States we have now literally to face the imminent danger of a positive and strong reaction in favour of slavery. The slaveowner has already triumphed in Congress, and cut away the proviso which tied the hands of a Pro-slavery Executive. The Federal forces of the United States can now march into Kansas, suppress the last efforts of the Free-State party already reduced by recent defeats, and establish the Missouri Legislature. With the establishment of this Legislature slavery will be the law of Kansas; and slavery, once established in Kansas, will command all America beyond Kansas as far as the Pacific, to the total subversion of the present relative position of the two parties in the Union. What a retrograde movement for a great Anglo-Saxon Government and people! A fresh planter's conquest, a new empire of slavery to be formed at this time of day, and on soil akin to British! It sounds as uncongenial to our ears as a new barbarian irruption, a new Norman conquest. Can it be true that the time has come of what historians call the corruption of a race, and that the struggle of parties in the United States, the thirst for office, the greediness and rapacity which will form alliances with anybody rather than miss the spoils, the ballot-box and bowie knife, have so far debased the Anglo-Saxon that he forgets the whole mission and policy of his race, and sinks into the friend and tool of the slaveowner?

The "leading journal" fully believes the North will awaken to a sense of the magnitude of the crisis.

A tolerated slavery is one thing, and a propagandist slavery is another. No sensible man will demand sudden changes or violate property; but will the North allow a triumphant and an expanding institution of slavery? Will it stand by and see itself made, against its will and in spite of its protests, an auxiliary to that extension, giving the weight of its name to a federation which has formally adopted a retrograde policy? Will the North allow itself to be leaned upon as a convenient buttress by a section of the Union which could not support itself, and to be used for the purpose of giving security to the Southern planter, who without such assistance would have immediately to arm and convert his occupation of the South into a military one, to keep in order a slave population outnumbering him tenfold?

Speaking of this country, the *Times* says: "We are interested parties in the contest. Slavery cannot triumph in America without discredit to the Anglo-Saxon name and the downfall of the boast that the Anglo-Saxon never retrogrades."

On Tuesday, the *Times* looks at the question from another point of view, suggested by the style of the despatches of the Secretary of War and Secretary of State at Washington.

Now, these men will shed a good deal of blood in Kansas—of that there is little doubt, and that is unquestionably a serious matter. But otherwise this high tone of the Washington officials would be simply ridiculous. Here are a set of men giving themselves all the lofty airs of an old established hereditary Government putting down a Wat Tyler's mob. Here is the tone of crown, sceptre, and dalmatic robes. No Agamemnon could speak more royally; and the air is hushed, and solemn silence reigns, as we listen to the proclamation of Marcy, "King of men." But all the world knows that Messrs. Marcy and Davis are about as much real kings as the gentlemen who tread the boards of our nomad stages with crowns on their heads, and resume the tobacco-pipe behind the scenes, where, shielded from the public gaze, Richard is himself again, and King Marcy and King Davis are once more ordinary mortals. Everybody knows that this is an electioneering contest, that the democrats are bidding high for the next Presidency, with all the spoils appertaining to it, and that they must in the interim do what the Southern planter tells them. They are as much under his orders as if they were marching to the sound of the drum; it is all up with them if they offend him—his vote is necessary. The Southern slaveowner has accordingly simply dictated at every step the policy of the Washington officials in this affair from the first. When the Missouri irruption erected a rival Legislature of Kansas by the side of the then existing Free-State Legislature, the Southern planter told the Washington officials which they were to regard as the true and lawful and which as the pretended Legislature of Kansas; and the Washington officials accordingly voted the new Missouri Legislature the true and lawful Legislature of Kansas, and the Free-State Legislature as a usurping and pretended one. The Federal forces were sent to support the lawful authorities and put down resistance to them. Then followed the struggle in Congress in which the Southern planter has won again by little more than a single vote. It is in this balance of parties, when, if you were to poll the Union, you would find that by far the largest proportion of unsophisticated public opinion went with the Free-State party in Kansas, and when even in Congress, where the superior diplomacy of the Southern planter gives him an advantage, the two votes were all but equal,—it is in such a balance of parties as this that the Washington officials assume the airs of hereditary princes and vote the opposite side rebels and insurgents, though they know that at any moment it is quite possible the tables may be turned, and that the election of Fremont may make the Free-State party in Kansas the legitimate one, and the Missouri colonists the rebels.

In connexion with the recent news from the States, the *Economist* calmly discusses the propriety of a dissolution of the Union:—

We know well with what sort of panic terror the idea of a dissolution of the Union is received by nearly all Americans, but we also know to what base compliances

this terror has more than once driven them, and what power it enables the more violent among them to exercise over the more timid. We believe, moreover, that, were the North once prepared to accept this possible result, and to brave the menace of the overbearing South, the danger would be at once obviated and the menace speedily disarmed. We confess, too, that we have never been able to discover what the Free States could lose by a severance from the Slave States, nor wherein consists the reality of the evil in the so much deprecated and dreaded catastrophe; and we have a very decided opinion, which we have more than once expressed, that an amicable dissolution of the Union, if it could be effected, would be the greatest blessing to America, the greatest security to Europe, and an event of the brightest augury to the future civilisation and progress of the race.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

The *Times* has another letter from its Moscow correspondent, who describes the spectacles and fêtes which have succeeded the coronation. He states in the commencement of his letter:—

It is as difficult to describe the processions, balls, feasting, and galas at Moscow, as it would be to give a minute account of the scenes at Astley's or Franconi's. The Guards are her best troops, they are her grand reserve in war, and if they go all is lost. But not only is this the case; we know that even these troops undergo a metamorphose, and that externally they are not the same before and after the review. Their finery is put off, and the old long gray coat, flat cap, and thick boots are resumed when the visitors have retired; the casques and feathers are laid up till the next parade; they are, in fact, like the negroes of the Court—those wonderful pieces of ebony which are mounted in the richest and most costly garniture—gold lace (how often I have had to write these words!), Cashmere shawls, scarfs, and braid, and who are polished up till they shine all over on company days, but whose legs and bodies are cased in common gray linen when the entertainment is over.

Referring to the festivities by the Ambassadors, the correspondent says:—

It is equally out of our reach to give an idea of the magnificent balls and dinners which our Ambassador and the great State functionaries offer so hospitably to their guests, or of the illuminations which set Moscow in a blaze. If M. de Morny was able by judicious arrangement and early preparation to eclipse Lord Granville at St. Petersburg, one may say, without being quite odious, that the English Ambassador on the more appropriate *champ de bataille* of Moscow has achieved a victory over the Ambassador of France. The English dinners have been admirable, the hospitality large; and if those who could not get invitations are not satisfied, assuredly those who did have been abundantly pleased. A ball at our ambassador's is a very agreeable occasion for seeing all the celebrities who have assembled at Moscow. The bearers of half the historical names in Europe are here in pleasant reunion, and old antagonists in the court and in the camp, in war or in diplomacy, here fight their battles over again in quiet corners or in the eddies of the ball room, or take measure of each other for fresh encounters. The great question, now that the Isle of Serpents is left for the moment to the care of its interesting aborigines, is that which has been raised by the supposed presence of an English squadron in the Bay of Naples. In the meantime, however, the relations of the gentlemen and ladies of both countries are marked by the most exquisite politeness, and the Russian nobility are on excellent terms with our representatives. What seems to occasion the most uneasiness here is the apprehension that England intends to act without the concurrence of France in matters in which she is not strictly bound—as by the last Treaty of Paris—to operate in concert with that Power.

The Countess of Granville gave a dance on Friday evening, which was attended by the majority of the *haute noblesse* at present in Moscow. The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas honoured the assembly with their presence, and danced with Lady Granville. M. de Morny also made his appearance as soon as the play was over, and M. Baudin, Prince Murat, and other members of his suit were among the company. The Emperor is expected to leave Moscow on the 30th, and the whole of the Embassy will at once fly off to Cronstadt, and return to England as fast as they came.

On Sunday, Sept. 14, the correspondent writes:—It was just this very day two years ago that the Allies landed at Old Fort, and were rudely inaugurated into the business of campaigning by bivouacking on the bare plain, without any tents, under a tremendous fall of rain, which still further developed the fatal influences of the cholera among them. Little any one of them ever thought that he would have been fiddling and dancing away in a friendly manner in the Palace of the Kremlin so soon afterwards. It was a few hours later than this that the Czar received at first with incredulity, and then with an anger and astonishment which shook that giant frame like a child's, the news of the descent on the Crimea. Bursting into the Empress's apartment, he exclaimed, "This, this is more than a man can bear!" for up to the last he had neglected the warnings and entreaties of Prince Menschikoff, and had obstinately insisted that the Allies would operate on the Danube, and not against Sebastopol. His pride, his self-confidence had received a rude shock—his Guards were in Poland, his armies were gathering on the frontier, and suddenly an active enemy strikes him where he was least prepared and little expected the blow. Yet a few months more and his son announces to him the arrival of a messenger with despatches of importance from the Crimea. "They are nothing to me now," feebly articulates the Emperor; "I have made my peace, I trust, with Heaven, and I have no more to do with the affairs of this world; open, read them; and do as you think best." So great was his self-control that he did not make an inquiry as to their contents, although they related to the matters which had interested him and affected him most in the course of a long and not uneventful reign.

He then describes the Imperial ball given on Sunday, the 14th:—

The ball last night was very brilliant, and well attended. Lord and Lady Granville and the other members of the English Embassy were present, with the ex-

ception of the Marquis of Stafford and Sir R. Peel. In addition to the dancing there was whist-playing, *carrié*, and lansquenets for those who liked it. The Emperor was unusually affable and unreserved, and spoke to most of the Ministers, particularly M. de Morny, at some length. The Turkish Ambassador, who had dined at Lord Granville's, came to the ball, and there was scarcely a person of celebrity in Moscow who was not present. Supper was served at twelve o'clock. French cooking and French bill of fare, and the wonderful treasures of plate of the Imperial Family were lavishly displayed; these have just received a grand addition. The deputations from the various Governments, in presenting bread and salt to the Emperor on his coronation, offered them on gold salvers and dishes. About 400 of these were laid before his Majesty on Sunday week; and it is estimated that the total value of the gold and silver is not less than 5,000,000 silver roubles; many of them, of exquisite workmanship, were manufactured in England and France.

THE TREATY WITH HONDURAS.

The *Liverpool Albion* publishes the copy of a communication from Don Leon Alvarado to the Governor of the Republic of Honduras, advising him of the conclusion of the negotiations with England, and specifying the terms of the treaty. The letter is dated "Legation of Honduras, London, September 15, 1856, thirty-fifth anniversary of the independence," and intimates that the negotiations with England are concluded. Although claiming the Bay Islands, Honduras was willing to leave them free to the enterprise of the world, on condition that her sovereignty were recognised and the Mosquito territory were returned to her. The United States accepted these conditions, and England saw in them a means of getting out of a disagreeable question. The Ambassador then announces that the treaties are concluded as follows:—

1. The restitution of the sovereign rights of Honduras over the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, &c., and declaring them "free territories," governed by its proper municipality.
2. Acknowledges the territorial limits of Honduras, marked in the map by the Hon. George Squier, say from the River Wans, of Segovia to the River Negro.
3. A tribunal of reference composed of one citizen of Honduras and one British, if necessary, an impartial third of any nation, will fix the boundary, indemnify the Mosquito Indians for the losses which they suffer, and adjust all claims whatsoever.
3. Memorandum of the basis of negotiations. Senor Minister.—True wisdom teaches that a nation should march with the circumstances of the day. Honduras enters a new political life; her steps should, therefore, be to declare:
 1. That she knows no enemies or parties, and forgives all past offences.
 2. Cultivate friendly relations with all who will accept them.
 3. To avoid all compromises, offensive or defensive leagues, so common in America, and so disastrous.
 4. To form no league, diet, or confederation.
 5. Invite all her neighbours to regulate territorial limits, and to examine the claims made by Copan on the part of Florida, and that in six or eight months the titles should be exhibited.
 6. Prohibit or abolish from the public press all politics, give regulations for education, &c.

In announcing this treaty, Don Leon Alvarado expresses his thanks to Mr. Marcy, to Lord Clarendon, to Mr. Dallas, to Mr. William Brown, M.P., to Mr. Squier, &c., for their several shares in effecting this treaty.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Prince of Orange, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, have been visiting Balmoral, but have now left. The Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe Schellingfurst, remains on a visit to the Queen. Prince Albert diligently occupies himself in deer-stalking; the Queen and family taking daily drives. Sir G. Grey has arrived as the Secretary of State in attendance on Her Majesty. The Aberdeen Albion Chapel Temperance Society the other day visited Banchoy, on an excursion, and waited to welcome the Queen as she passed. Planting their banners in line, the company, says the *Aberdeen Herald*, presented a very fine and loyal appearance. The Queen, in driving up the avenue in her open carriage, stopped at the angle of the embankment, and for a minute or two cheerfully, with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, acknowledged the hearty cheers of the people.

There is no ground whatever for the statement taken from a local paper, that the Prince of Wales is about to visit Manchester. He is still at Osborne, and "hard at his studies."

The Prince de Joinville and a party are among the visitors to the lake districts. Last week the Prince explored the beauties of Coniston Lake and neighbourhood.

It is remarkable that all the four principal Secretaries of State are at this moment in Scotland, where the Sovereign, and consequently the seat of Government, is located. Sir George Grey is in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral. The Earl of Clarendon is at Taymouth, on a visit to the Marquis of Breadalbane. Lord Panmure is at Brechin, his own residence. Mr. Labouchere is at Dunrobin, on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland.—*Observer*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Thursday, from St. Leonards.

The will of the late Right Hon. George Banks was proved in Doctors' Commons a few days since. Personalty sworn under 200,000*l.* for probate duty.

On Saturday, the birthday of Mr. Titus Salt, the great alpaca manufacturer, together with the anniversary of the public opening of his magnificent establishment of Saltaire, at Shipley, two or three miles from

Bradford, were celebrated by three thousand of his work-people in a manner worthy of themselves and of their liberal and enterprising employer. They went in procession to his residence, and conducted him to St. George's Hall, at Bradford, where they presented him with a bust of himself, accompanied by an appropriate address.

Lord Panmure has arrived at Invermark Lodge, his seat in Scotland, and his lordship's tenantry and feuders are about to entertain him at a public dinner.

The Plymouth papers announce the somewhat serious illness of the Bishop of Exeter. His lordship is 79 years of age.

The members of the Land Transport Corps have been engaged in an agitation to protect their interests. They complain that the Government has not fulfilled its engagements, and that they have been sent home without a legal discharge. They have appealed to the Lord Mayor, asking him to call a public meeting to hear their case; but his lordship has advised them to make one more appeal to the authorities, and has promised to intercede for them with Lord Palmerston.

We learn (says the *Stamford Mercury*) that Mr. Seeley is about to issue an address to the electors of Lincoln announcing his intention not to contest the city at the next election.

The Earl of Aberdeen is entertaining a number of distinguished statesmen at present at his seat, Had-do House, Aberdeenshire. Among those who are now among the noble lord's visitors are Earl Grey and Mr. John Bright. The Earl of Clarendon is also spoken of as one of the party.

Miss Florence Nightingale is, we understand, on a visit to this quarter just now. The illustrious lady, travelling incog., arrived in Aberdeen on Wednesday, accompanied by her father, and after staying overnight at Douglas Hotel, left on Thursday forenoon for Birkhall, the seat of Sir James Clark. — *Aberdeen Free Press*. — [Miss Nightingale has an interview with the Queen at Balmoral on Saturday.]

The *Canadian Free Press* says that the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, whom it entitles "one of Her Majesty's executive councillors, and a dignitary of the press," has arrived at Donegan's Hotel, Montreal.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., has gone on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle. The noble marquis is in excellent health and spirits.

We (*Bury Post*) regret to hear that Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who is on a visit to Lord Brougham, in Westmoreland, is confined to his room by indisposition.

The *Brighton Gazette* announces that Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, is lying very dangerously ill at Brighton, and that but faint hopes are entertained of the learned gentleman's recovery.

An order is shortly to appear, compelling all sailing vessels to exhibit lights at sea, in the same manner as steamers. By this means it is hoped that collisions such as we have had recently to record, will be avoided.

There is a rumour in the City, that Alderman Salomons is likely to be re-appointed Lord Mayor of London, at the election which will take place next Monday. The licensed victuallers are opposed to Sir R. W. Carden, in consequence of the course he took with regard to the Sunday Beer Bill.

Mr. Joseph Wrightson, the editor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, died on Saturday last. The deceased was in his 60th year.

Mr. Outram, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, died suddenly on Tuesday forenoon, at Holy Loch, in the prime of his life.

The *Standard* reports that the following resolution was passed by the committee of the Hull Protestant Operative Conservative Association, at their last meeting: "Resolved—That the *Press* newspaper be expelled from the reading-room of this association, in consequence of the support given to Popery, as shown in its recent and continued articles upon the question of the Government grant to the College of Maynooth (which it advocates and defends), and which grant, in the opinion of this committee, should be strenuously opposed by every true Protestant and Conservative, as the first grand object to be obtained for staying the continued impolitic and unconstitutional support of Government to the system of Popery in this Protestant country."

The Speaker of the House of Commons, relieved from long Parliamentary debates, is at present engaged training the Hampshire Militia, the regiment of which he is the colonel being stationed at Winchester.

Sir Benjamin Hall has returned to town from Scotland.

The *Morning Advertiser* says: There is no foundation for the statement which has appeared in our morning contemporaries, that the Earl of Shrewsbury, recently deceased, bequeathed his estates to the disposition of the late John Sadleir. Previously to his leaving England, the noble earl, it is understood, made a temporary will, placing his property, in the event of his death during his continental residence, in trust for strictly Roman Catholic charitable and educational objects, at the disposal of several noblemen and gentlemen; among whom were included the present Duke of Norfolk, Sir Thomas Redington, formerly under-Secretary for Ireland, and John Sadleir; the latter of whom, at the time the bequest was made, occupied a distinguished position in the House of Commons, by his leadership of the opposition offered by the Roman Catholic members to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

A child fell overboard from the fore part of one of the Ryde and Cowes boats on Wednesday, and with singular good luck was swept by a wave just without the paddle-wheel. The sea was very rough at the time, but the captain of the steamer tore off his coat and shoes, jumped overboard, picked the child up, and saved its life.

Miscellaneous Acts.

The Monarch steamer has sailed from Lowestoft with a submarine telegraph cable, to be laid down between Orfordness and the Holland coast.

It appears that robberies are of almost nightly occurrence in the outskirts of Bradford. Dwellings and shops are broken into and plundered, and persons are robbed on the highway.

Cases of children having strayed and lost themselves in corn-fields are mentioned as occurring lately in Yorkshire. The dead body of one child was found in a barley-field at Quarmley, near Huddersfield. He had lost himself and died from starvation.

The *Athenaeum* announces that Sir William Harpur's charity at Bedford is freed at length from legal quarrels; and the princely income, 13,000*l.* a year, is to be appropriated according to a new scheme, settled by the Court of Chancery.

Model-lodging houses do not appear to thrive. The leasehold model lodging-houses of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have been put up for sale. They are situate in the Bag-nigge Wells-road.

An elderly woman was interred on Wednesday last in Bradford parish churchyard. The funeral was attended by her two sons, who, before the earth had been closed over her coffin, disputed respecting the few articles of furniture their deceased parent had left. The words used were anything but becoming, resulted in blows, and eventually a regular stand-up fight took place amongst the grave-diggers. — *Leeds Mercury*.

At a meeting held in Norwich last week, the Rev. Dr. Ewald, one of the missionaries of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Jews, stated that there were now more Jews in Whitechapel than in Jerusalem, and more Jews in London than in the whole of the Holy Land. The total number of Jews in the metropolis is estimated at 20,000, and Dr. Ewald stated that during the last five years he had baptized 124 or 125 converts.

The *Daily News* announces that within the last few days that journal has had to carry on a correspondence with the attorneys-at-law of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan; and it has terminated in an announcement by those gentlemen that they are instructed on the part of their noble client to bring an action for libel against the *Daily News* for an article on the Report of the Chelsea Board of General Officers, which appeared so long ago as the 26th July last, but which was complained of only two weeks since!

Captain Penny, who has arrived at Aberdeen with the Lady Franklin, says that during the time he was in Hogarth's Sound pursuing the winter whale fishery, he was told by some of the natives that they had been in company, during their excursions to the north, with a number of Esquimaux, who had seen a long way off, in a north-westerly direction from Hogarth's Sound, a circular white tent erected on the ice. They had taken from it at their first visit some bright metal; and on their second visit, some moons afterwards, they had seen two white men in the tent.

On Friday, Mr. Walters, the new director of the Eastern Counties Railway, was, after some discussion at the Board, chosen chairman, and Mr. Goodson, deputy-chairman, of the above company. We have heard that an offer of a lease of the Eastern Counties Railway has been made by Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Gooch, and another, at two-and-a-half per cent., and that the shareholders to whom the offer has been made want three. This is understood to be the cause of the rise of nearly five per cent. in the shares during this week. — *Herepath*.

The *Dublin Daily Express* describes an assault committed on the 10th inst. in the island of Boffin, off the coast of Mayo, on some clergymen and their wives, and agents of a missionary society, who had visited the island. After having been on the island for some hours, they were about leaving, when a mob of the peasantry assembled, and commenced hooting them and pelting them with stones. With the exception of some bruises from stones received by the mission agents and one blow received by the Rev. Mr. Lynch, the party escaped unhurt. The island is now the property of Mr. Henry Wilberforce.

A frightful collision between an express train on the Stour Valley line of railway and a goods train occurred near the Oldbury station, Worcestershire, on Wednesday night. The down express train, due at Oldbury and Bromfield-lane station shortly after half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday night, was proceeding at a rapid pace towards the station, when, within 500 yards of it, it ran into an engine engaged in shunting a goods train on the main line of rails. The collision was fearful; both engines were thrown off the line, the buffer plank and other parts of the engines torn to pieces, and several passenger carriages and goods trucks were also smashed, the rails themselves being partially torn up. The passenger train consisted of three carriages, and the number of passengers did not exceed twenty. All were more or less injured.

A rogue escaped from one of the cells beneath Bradford Court-house, on Thursday morning, in a very clever and daring manner. He was safe in the cell on Wednesday night, when his supper was taken to him. At half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, the superintendent constable of the division, on going to the cell, found that he had escaped. He had extracted three large holdfasts which supported a box in the corner of his cell, rolled his bed up, and, standing on it, torn away the brickwork above a massive arch which spans one side of the cell. Access was thus obtained to one of the hot air flues of the building, into which he must have got, descended to the firing-up place, thence made his way into the court-house area, thence to the outer yard, and so got clear off. The whole of the flues were carefully

examined, but no trace of the man could be found. With the exception of his trousers and stockings, he left the whole of his clothes behind—boots, waistcoat, coat, belt, and even his shirt and flannel.

The Earl of Albemarle presided on Tuesday at a missionary meeting at Norwich, and in the course of the proceedings renewed his attacks on the East India Company; reading a letter from a missionary, to the effect that the details of American slavery do not equal the cruelties practised in India, and that Christianity could not spread among the rural population of that country so long as the masses are degraded. Lord Albemarle insisted that a reform must be at once undertaken; that the double government must be done away with, and a Minister of the Crown made responsible.

The efforts made by the Princeites to disseminate their baneful "principles" has aroused considerable opposition in Bridgewater and the district around. A public meeting, numerously attended, was held on Thursday last, in the Assize Hall, Bridgewater, to hear an address from the Rev. D. W. Paunel in reference to the Princeites. The reverend gentleman severely condemned "Brother Prince's" principles, who, though a married man, had openly avowed adultery, and had quoted St. Paul as his authority. He also stated, in proof of the demoralising effects of the doctrines of the Princeites, that in four years no less than fourteen of the inmates of the Agapemone had effected their escape. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution condemnatory of the institution, and in favour of its being placed under the supervision of a properly constituted authority.

It would seem from a complaint by "Revolver," in the *Times* that the district of Notting-hill is given up by the police as a prey for burglars. These gentry pay constant visits to the locality; and the inhabitants have nightly combats with intruders into their houses quite unaided by the constables who are paid to protect them. A number of gentlemen, sufferers by these depredations, have determined to call a meeting of the householders of the district, to devise measures for the protection of their dwellings and property, in consequence of the insufficient supply of police constables placed on duty between the hours of nine at night and six in the morning. They intend to suggest the appointment of night watchmen, and each officer shall be duly sworn in, before a magistrate, and armed with one of Colt's patent revolver pistols. The constables will be paid out of a fund raised by subscription among the inhabitants.

A husband, wife, and child were drowned in the river Avon, about six or seven miles from Bath, on Saturday. Mr. Tauner, ironmonger, in Bradford, constructed an engine by which to propel a small boat (a rowing one). He has frequently of late used his "steamer" as a pleasure boat on the river Avon. On Saturday last he unfortunately took Mrs. Tauner (his wife) and only daughter, about three years of age, out with him on an excursion to Staverton, a village about one mile from the town of Bradford. They steamed up there safely, but on their return, near the "Wood," about three-quarters of a mile from their home, the accident to which we refer occurred. By some means or other, Mrs. Tauner fell overboard, and her husband in his endeavour to rescue her from drowning, sprang to the side of the boat, which being very "crank" naturally, rendered more so by means of the engine, capsized, burying himself and his helpless little daughter under water. We learn that no one was present to witness the deplorable calamity, except a shepherd's boy, too young and feeble to render any assistance; consequently, after a short struggle, the father, mother, and child sank to rise no more.

A patient in the lunatic asylum at Lancaster, named Martha Lanton, met with her death on Tuesday last, in consequence of the accidental administration of two tablespoonfuls of a preparation of opium, instead of an aperient medicine which had been prescribed for her. The poor woman was thirty-seven years of age—thirteen of which had been spent in the asylum. She was unmarried, but laboured under an impression that she had been, and constantly wore a ring on her finger. It transpired that the bottle usually containing the aperient medicine had been filled, during the absence of the superintendent, and his assistant in the surgery, on Monday, by the house porter, who had been in the situation twenty years, and who had frequently been in the habit of replenishing it, and in the place where it was kept was another large jar, of similar size and appearance, containing laudanum, and he had inadvertently filled the bottle from the wrong jar, without looking at the label to ascertain whether he was right or wrong. The Coroner at the inquest, in addressing the jury, said there could be only one conclusion as to the manner in which deceased came to her death—an accidental one, but that there had also been great neglect was evident. Verdict accordingly.

A police-officer's mistake, under rather curious circumstances, was investigated at the Berkshire magistrates' meeting at Windsor on Tuesday. A complaint was made against Charles Dickman, one of the county police, with having assaulted Mrs. Ann Sayers, of Windsor. On Wednesday, Mrs. Sayers, with four female friends, was walking from Datchet to Windsor, when Dickman, who wore plain clothes and was on horseback, came galloping after the party, got off his horse, and, placing his hand on the shoulder of Mrs. Sayers, exclaimed, abruptly, "You are the persons I want," and ordered her, with two of the friends who accompanied her, Mrs. and Miss Lawson, to go to the toll-house close at hand. Mrs. Sayers was so frightened that she fell into hysterics and fainted, but one of the younger ladies laughed. The ladies asked him who he was, and what he did this for, but he only told them he would explain it to them presently. The result was of course that the officer soon discovered his mistake,

and after a brief detention the ladies were set free. Dickman in his defence said that five persons concerned in uttering base coin, of whom three were middle-aged and two young females, and who were "dressed in silks and satins, and would be taken by any one for ladies," had since been arrested, and that he was in search of these women at the time. He expressed sincere regret at his error, and the charge was dismissed.

The opening of the Oldham Lyceum took place on Monday. It was to be celebrated by a procession and lunch in the morning, and by a tea party and soiree in the evening. Among the guests invited, and who honoured the ceremony, were Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, William Brown, Esq., M.P., James Heywood, Esq., M.P., W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P., J. M. Cobbett, Esq., M.P., Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Burns (sons of the Scottish bard), the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the mayors of Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne. The procession, which included the authorities of the borough, the guests, and most of the leading inhabitants, formed at the Town Hall soon after twelve o'clock, and headed by a band of music proceeded through the principal streets to the new building, which is situate in Union-street. The building is an exceedingly handsome erection of stone, in the Italian style of architecture, in two stories, with under-ground rooms for schools, and attics for class rooms, above which is an observatory commanding an extensive range of country. The two principal stories contain an exceedingly fine news-room and lecture hall, besides club, board, and other rooms. The cost of the building has been upwards of 5,000*l*. The procession arrived at the front door of the new building a little before one o'clock at noon, when James Platt, Esq., the president of the institution, addressed an immense assemblage crowded before it, from the steps. The doors of the Lyceum were then opened, and the principal company went through the building to inspect the various rooms. The lunch took place at two o'clock. We shall notice the evening meeting in our next Number.

The Duke of Newcastle has placed his collection of paintings at Clumber and at his town house at the disposal of the committee of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. In the former may be found specimens of Claude, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Annibal Caracci, and Snyders. He also possesses some good sculpture, among which is to be found a charming work by Sir R. Westmacott of Euphrosyne. He is also the owner of a celebrated picture by Furini of Sigismunda, which provoked Hogarth, when he saw it, to paint his Sigismunda, now in the possession of Mr. Anderdon, a well-known picture, and Mr. Anderdon has written to the committee to the effect that he will contribute from his collection this picture, as well as others of high merit and importance. Lord de Grey contributes his Titian—"Titian's daughter"—and three Vandycks: while the Earl of Warwick offers to send some of the treasures of Warwick Castle. Among the pictures contributed by Her Majesty is an "Edward VI." by Holbein, to which Lord Warwick's Holbein of "Henry VIII." would form an appropriate pendant. Dr. Waagen, in speaking of this picture, says: "It is as true in the smallest details as if the king stood before you." Earl Spencer has most liberally opened the doors of Althorp to the committee, requesting them to select from his valuable collection, while Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Lyttelton write to signify their desire to contribute to the exhibition. Mr. Alexander Barker, possessor of some of the best specimens of the Tuscan, Umbrian, and Venetian schools, will contribute to the gallery. He sends five Peruginos, rare specimens of that great master, illustrative of the history of our Saviour. In speaking of Hogarth we should have mentioned that the Duke of Newcastle will send Hogarth's celebrated picture of "Southwark Fair." The building progresses so rapidly that the committee are satisfied that by the first week of the ensuing year it will be handed over to them by the contractors, Messrs. C. D. Young and Co.

A clerk in the Crystal Palace Company's office has been improperly registering shares. It appears that on Thursday it was observed by the accountant of the company, who had lately returned to the duties of his office after a severe illness, that the numbers on certain dividend certificates, and those of the shares standing in the names of the parties, did not tally. He immediately sent to Mr. Robson, the clerk in the transfer office, through whose department these shares would pass, and drew his attention to the fact, inquiring how it could happen. Mr. Robson replied, "Oh, that is very easily explained; there have been two transfers of the shares, for some of them have not been applied for, and have lain in the office for a year and a half, and we did not think it necessary to enter the first name." "But there must be a certificate of transfer somewhere," said the accountant. "Oh, yes," responded Mr. Robson, with great coolness, "I have got them all locked up at my house." The accountant reminded him that these certificates should be in the office, and said he would have a horse put to at once, and drive over with Mr. Robson to his house at Kilburn, for the purpose of fetching them. This was agreed to, and they immediately started for Kilburn. On their arrival, Mr. Robson showed the accountant, with whom he was on terms of acquaintanceship, into the parlour, and ordered luncheon, as they should stop some time. He then left the room for an instant and returned again. This going out and re-entering occurred several times without occasioning suspicion on the part of the accountant, until a longer absence than before led to suspicion. On inquiry it was found that the bird had flown, and speedily a man arrived with a note from Robson, stating that he had sent a man and an account back to the Crystal Palace, as he himself was compelled by urgent business to go to London that night. An immediate investigation of the accounts and

shares took place, and the board, at their meeting on Saturday, declared the ascertained loss to be somewhat under 6,000*l*. The result, as far as ascertained, shows about 1,397 original shares and 662 preference shares to have been improperly registered—whilst other transfers, to the extent of 1,268 original and 391 preference shares similarly circumstanced have been sent into the office, but have not been registered. A more complete investigation into the matter is in progress by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co. It is stated that the directors have received, by letter, a confession from their absconded clerk, William James Robson, in which full particulars are given of the manner and extent of his fraudulent dealings with the company's securities. The shareholders will be glad to learn that the amount of the frauds to which the delinquent confesses, does not greatly exceed that already published. He alleges that his first embarrassments arose from an imprudent advance to a relative, and that they were subsequently aggravated by unsuccessful speculations.

Law and Police.

Messrs. Young and their Shipwrights.—The ten shipwrights out on strike from Messrs. Young's yard, and charged with unlawfully conspiring to prevent and intimidate other workmen from entering into the employment of Messrs. Young, were tried for misdemeanour at the Old Bailey, on Thursday, before Mr. Baron Bramwell. The question, one of great importance as affecting the relations between employer and employed, was whether employers should have a right to dictate the terms upon which they would give employment, and the employed be permitted to reject or accept those terms, or whether it was competent for a body of persons belonging to any particular trade calling themselves a union, to determine and dictate to their employers the terms upon which alone they would enter their service, and be permitted to exercise power and intimidation over other persons belonging to the same calling, and prevent them from accepting employment unless under terms which they themselves had dictated. The Attorney-General stated the case, the details of which have already appeared, and after evidence in support of the charge had been given, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., who appeared in defence, consulted with the prisoners, and they consented to withdraw their plea of "not guilty," and to plead "guilty." Mr. Baron Bramwell, upon this, consulted with Mr. Justice Williams, and after animadverting severely upon the illegal conduct of the prisoners, on the recommendation for mercy by the prosecutor, discharged them upon their entering into recognizances to appear and receive judgment if they should be required to do so.

The Shower-Bath Case.—The bill against Mr. Snape, the surgeon of the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, charged with causing the death of a patient by subjecting him to the "asylum shower-bath," was thrown out by the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court.

Lamentable Ignorance.—In a charge brought before Mr. Corrie, against a person named Bulloney, a carrier, for furiously driving his van, a boy was called as a witness, who, rushing into the box, picked up the New Testament, and, with peculiar eagerness, kissed the book with a loud smack.

Mr. Corrie: What is your name?
Witness: My name is Williams.
Mr. Corrie: What is your Christian name?
Witness: Well; to be sure I don't know.
Mr. Corrie: Do you know what a Christian name is?
Witness: No.
Mr. Corrie: Do you know or ever say your prayers?
Witness: No. (With hesitation)—I think not.
Mr. Corrie: Do you go to church or chapel?
Witness: No.
Mr. Corrie: Did you ever hear of Christ?
Witness: No.
Mr. Corrie: Did you ever hear of the Lord Jesus Christ?
Witness: No; I should think not.
Mr. Corrie: Do you ever say your prayers?
Witness: No.

Mr. Corrie said it was lamentable to see such ignorance, and it was impossible to receive or place any confidence in such a witness. Ultimately the defendant was fined 7*s*. 6*d*. and costs, for damage done.

The Duty of a Judge.—Thomas Nutter, a tailor, a becoming and respectable character, was tried on Wednesday before Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., at the Old Bailey, for stealing two hams. The circumstances of the case were, that the prosecutor on the 5th September found his shop had been entered in the night and a quantity of property stolen, amongst it two Irish hams, which he could swear to in consequence of the peculiarly short knuckles they had. Upon that morning, about the time the burglary was said to have been effected, the prisoner was met near the spot in a partial state of intoxication carrying two hams, which the prosecutor now swore to as having been stolen from him. The prisoner gave two different accounts of his possession of them, but beyond that there was nothing to connect the prisoner with the commission of the offence. For the defence it was contended that the property, the most bulky and least valuable of that which had been stolen, might have been thrown away, and picked up by the prisoner, added to which the identity of the property was not very clear, and the drunkenness of the prisoner would account for his giving two different versions of his possession of the hams. Mr. Prendergast, in summing up, dwelt very strongly upon the false account given by the prisoner. After the summing-up the jury were for some time discussing the evidence, when Mr. Prendergast several times addressed them, commenting upon the evidence as it bore against the prisoner. Mr. M'Enteer, counsel for

the defence, with much warmth, said that he did not think it at all just to the prisoner, that the jury should be subjected to such continual interruptions from the bench. If the jury wanted to discuss the evidence they ought to retire. Mr. Prendergast said certainly they could, and again dwelt upon the false statement made by the prisoner, adding that, "under the old law, the prisoner would have been liable to execution, taken as he was, carrying the property from the very place of robbery."

Mr. M'Enteer: Then I am sure he would have been acquitted; no jury would run the risk of such a result upon such very doubtful evidence; therefore they ought to act so in this case, and not consider the result, added to which prisoner was entitled to the benefits of a doubt, and so the judge ought to tell them.

Mr. Prendergast: Yes, gentlemen; a reasonable doubt.

The jury decided they had a doubt about the burglary.

Mr. Prendergast: Then you may find him guilty of a larceny.

After some discussion the jury returned a verdict to that effect. Mr. Prendergast sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment, and he was removed from the bar protesting his entire innocence.

A Distressing Case.—At the Southwark Police-court, Elizabeth Ann Holwell, thirty-two, was indicted for the manslaughter of Elizabeth Anne Holwell, her child, by neglecting to supply it with proper nourishment. The prisoner was a married woman, but separated from her husband, who made her an allowance weekly. She had four children, the youngest of whom, whose death was the subject of inquiry, was between four and five months old. The prisoner and her children occupied a room in a house in Thomas-street, Lock's-fields, and it appeared that in the afternoon of the 20th August, in consequence of information that was received by Cook, the parish constable of Newington, he went to the prisoner's room, and found her lying on a miserable bed, with the child in question dead by her side. There was no furniture, and the place presented the appearance of the most wretched misery; and the prisoner was in an almost torpid state, and it was with great difficulty that she could be aroused. In the room was found a bottle that was labelled "poison." The prisoner stated, that it was her intention to destroy herself by taking this lotion. It appeared, that, at this time, the prisoner was receiving fourteen shillings a week from her husband, and the case for the prosecution was, that she was addicted to drunken and intemperate habits, and that she, in consequence, neglected to supply the infant with its natural nourishment, and that she had thereby caused its death. The evidence went to show, that at the time the child was found dead the prisoner was in a condition to have supplied the child with nourishment, if she had been minded to do so. Several witnesses were called for the purpose of showing that the prisoner had been constantly in a state of intoxication for several days before the death of the child, but their evidence failed to establish the fact, and the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

A GLOOMY HISTORY.—At the Marlborough Police-court on Monday, a poor man, who at one time moved in a respectable rank in society, and had actually been a magistrate, was charged with attempting to drown himself in the Serpentine on Friday evening last. A witness named Weaver said he was passing through Hyde-park about nine o'clock, on Friday night, when he heard a splash in the Serpentine, which at first he thought proceeded from a dog, but on seeing a hat floating on the water, he went to the Humane Society's station and procured the drags, and succeeded in pulling the defendant out just as he was sinking. The defendant was taken to the Humane Society's establishment, and when he could be removed with safety, he was sent to the workhouse, where he had remained, being too ill to be brought to this court before Monday. The following letter found in his possession will throw some light on the cause of this attempt at self-destruction:—

London, 19th September.

My Dear Brother,—What I am to do, unless you will pay a draft upon you, I know not. I am literally without a penny and scarcely any under-clothing to wear. I feel driven to destruction, and am, I believe, sometimes insane. For God's sake do not let me be thus abandoned. Deservedly, I am punished. Thoughts too horrid to reflect upon, day and night, haunt me, and the wording of your note, as regards John Henry, and the return of my cheque for 7*l*. must make a greater scamp of me, if not something worse. For hours have I looked into the Serpentine water until watched. I have left the place like a coward. I dared not attempt anything. Giddiness has seized me twice; my brain has suffered, and twice by some devilish impulse have I rushed to the edge of the water, and then shrunk back appalled. It would be a mercy to confine me to a mad-house, and then to let me be watched. I send this to Hendon, hoping it will find you early to-morrow morning. This is my only hope on earth; and what hopes hereafter can I entertain? Interpose between hell and myself.

Not having a penny stamp, I send it by bearer from where I am staying.

Mr. Beadon directed that the defendant should be remanded till this day (Wednesday), to give time to communicate with his friends.

The "building committee" of a Dissenting place of worship in the county of Northumberland, which has recently been enlarged, called upon a very straight-faced member of the congregation, who was expected to subscribe liberally. The amount put down disappointed them, and they told him so. "Oh," said he, "it's quite enough; as much as you've got anywhere else." "Nay," was the reply, "—has given double the sum." "So he should," rejoined our ready hero, "he goes twice as much as I do!"

Literature.

The Prophecies of Daniel and the Revelations of St. John, viewed in their Mutual Relation: with an Exposition of the Principal Passages. By CARL AUGUST AUBERLEN, D.Ph., Professor of Theology in Basil. Translated by Rev. ADOLPH SAPHIR. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THE marked peculiarities of the book of Daniel among the Prophets, and the relations to it of the book of the Revelations of St. John, which remarkably unites the characteristics of the Old and New Testaments, have been sufficiently noted by commentators,—several of whom, indeed, have found it necessary to complete their labours on the one book by an exposition of the other also; but Dr. Auberlen, in his treatise, investigates exhaustively the whole subject of the specific character of each book, and their mutual relation, regarding Daniel as an Apocalypse of the Old Testament, as John's book is the Apocalypse of the New. It is a valuable contribution to the subject of Biblical prophecy, and richly suggestive to the discerning and thoughtful student. In connexion with adequate learning, and a masterly knowledge of the ancient, and the modern German, literature belonging to the inquiry, Dr. Auberlen proves himself also to have the deep spiritual insight, and the true reverence for the testimony of revelation, which such a work pre-eminently demands. The prevailing school of prophetic interpretation in this country will not wholly approve his method and his results; but it will scarcely be possible to deny the consistency of the profound views, the fruitfulness of the general exposition, and the warmth and purity of the evangelical feeling, by which the work is distinguished.

Dr. Auberlen opposes, in a brief and condensed Introduction, the assumption of the ungueness of the book of Daniel, in which German critics have indulged themselves. He maintains that this assumption is not a historical necessity; but a dogmatic necessity of Rationalism, on which is then founded an exegesis having the most arbitrary and untenable character. His own task has therefore been, to take the book simply as it offers itself, and proceeding to the exposition of details, to endeavour to seize its plan and the connexion of its ideas; then, to attempt to recognise truly its position and significance in the entire organism of Scripture; "and so to arrive at a deeper understanding of the book, by the help of the book itself, and by apprehending its connexion with the whole history of redemption." His method is thus a purely biblical one. He shows, first, that the significance of the Babylonian captivity was such, that, during the exile, a revelation, in form and contents like that of Daniel, was possible and highly probable; and secondly, that the correct exegesis of the most important and most frequently assailed prophecies,—viz., those of the four monarchies and of the forty weeks,—furnishes a refutation of the strongest objections to the book, and, indeed, "demonstrates its genuineness," by its own general character, by the text of these two prophecies specially, and by the interpretation clearly suggested by the text itself. Into the details of the author's exposition it is impossible for us to enter,—we beg our readers to seek them in the work itself: it must suffice to say, that the modern interpretations of the seventy weeks, which have the sanction of such names as Ewald and Hitzig, are carefully examined and decisively rejected; and the ancient Messianic view, after a critical exposition of the text, is shown to be that which alone satisfies the requirements of the case, and alone is free from the enormous difficulties by which the rationalistic criticism is beset, in and by means of its own exegesis. The Four Monarchies are interpreted to be the Babylonian, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman:—the latter, however, represented, somewhat differently from Hengstenberg and Havernick, as still existing in history in the Roman-Germanic nations. The prophecies of Daniel are thus regarded as a light to the ancient congregation of God, when given into the hands of the Gentiles, and designed to furnish most minute predictions down to the first coming of the Messiah, and concerning the importance of that advent for, and its effects on, the covenant people.

The Revelations of John are regarded by our author as having this internal connexion with Daniel—besides the outward link of the symbolism of beasts and man, which the one prepared for the other, viz., the Church "transplanted from Israel into the Gentile world, stood in need of further disclosures concerning the time of the fourth monarchy, the times of the Gentiles,"—that the starting-point of the New Testament Apocalypse is, therefore, the first advent of Christ and the first Christian Church, and that its subject is the revelation of the chiefly Gentile Christian Church to the heathen world-power. It is, thus, the period between Christ's death and Jerusalem's destruction, and the second coming of Christ, which falls within the light of this book. As to the date of the book, Dr. Auberlen differs from

Hengstenberg, Ebrard, and others; and places it shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem. The several interpretations, however, do not depend on that date. The author fixes on three points in the age of John, as those from which the revelations start, viz.,—"1. The Church has passed over into the world of the Gentiles, and is making continual progress in that sphere. But in doing so, she is, 2, persecuted; and, 3, seduced, as heathenism passes over into her sphere." These fundamental views are considered as preparing the principal symbolic figures of the book,—the Woman, who is the Church of God in the world,—the Beast, and False Prophets, the world-power and false religion,—the Harlot, the Church in its worldliness; that is, the woman before mentioned now become corrupt and foul,—the Bride ("the Lamb's wife"), the Church recovered to, and triumphant with, Christ. The grand principle of the interpretation is,—that it is not John's object to write church-history, but to sketch the features and principal tendencies of that history. The author consequently rejects the church-historical interpretations, for which our British divines have so strong a predilection. With more decision still does he reject the rationalistic view, which excludes any beholding of the future, and regards John and Daniel alike as treating each of the contemporary history of his own times. The interpretation of Dr. Auberlen has the same general ground in principle, and many special agreements, with Hengstenberg; but he rejects that writer's strange view of the Millennium,—differs from him as to the harlot, the judgment on the two beasts, and other details,—and adopts the words of Dr. Davidson respecting him,—that "he is too one-sidedly preteristic."

It has been the author's object to reduce the Apocalyptic symbolism to fixed principles, in its connexion with the symbolism of Daniel. If points of detail are left in uncertainty, it is, as the author candidly allows, because he has not himself attained certainty. The chief merit of the book, therefore, is, its successful attempt at establishing a method and a principle; and its great peculiarity in exposition—one which we hope may be appropriated in all the future exegesis of the Apocalypse—is, the spiritual interpretation of the Babylonian harlot, as viewed in connexion with the woman of the 12th, and also the 19th and 21st chapters.

But, while we are thus deeply interested in the book, and think it has been most judiciously selected for translation, and is worthy the sincere attention of every student of the Scriptures, we have to point out that, to our disappointment and perplexity, the author is a millenarian. Not, indeed, in the sense in which that word describes a fanatical tendency existing in certain parts of English evangelicism; but still, a millenarian, as expecting a coming of Christ, which is to be carefully distinguished from his final coming to the universal judgment,—a prior coming, to put an end to the world-power, to bring to the Church redemption, transfiguration, and power over the world, and to establish the kingdom of glory upon earth. We cannot enter controversially into this part—to us the most unsatisfactory part—of our author's exposition: but that he exercises a sounder judgment than is common among English millenarians, the following practical remarks will show:—

"However, there are subtle errors abroad; errors which start from the prophetic point of view, and lead to an attempt to externalise the Church; which reach the principle of the visible character of the Church by a hyper-protestant separatist method. There are Christian brethren who see clearly the affliction of Jacob, and who are moved with pity for the people in its distress, but losing the soberness and discipline of the Bible, they wish to go out of Babel before the command is given from on high, and to go to a Jerusalem, as if it were for us and not for the angels, to gather the elect. (Matt. xiii. 28, &c.; 39, &c.; xxiv. 30, &c.)

"Let us who love the word of prophecy, not forget the present, and what has been given us already, in thinking of the things we hope for, lest our study of prophecy degenerate into a mere favourite pursuit of our fancy and unspiritual excitement. Let this hope of the kingdom take the same place in our hearts as is assigned to it in the Divine Word, and let us not change the proportions in which Holy Scripture has placed it to the fundamental truths of Christianity. Let the Apostolic word be our motto: For the grace of God, that bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world (aeon); looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. (Titus ii. 11–13.)"

Waters of Comfort. A Small Volume of Devotional Poetry, addressed to the Thoughtful and the Suffering. By the Author of "Visiting my Relations." Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. THE authoress of "Visiting my Relations"—a thoughtful and right-spirited little book, which we always recall with pleasure, in spite of some things that we cordially disliked in it—is careful to tell her readers, "in the most distinct and specific way," that it is "as a practical, and not as a poetical writer," that she comes forward on the present occasion. She considers—and we think rightly considers—that she is "wanting in the faculties of fancy and invention," and therefore

"singularly unfit" for poetical composition, in the deep sense of the word Poetic. Yet, the practical and devotional thoughts she desired to express—the fruits of the various experiences of a life "now approaching to old age"—seemed "intuitively to develop themselves in the language of poetry": and so it happened that "these effusions are embodied in the form of verse."

And a very beautiful little volume of verse it is,—meditative, spiritual, and practical—everywhere breathing trust in God, acquiescence in His will cheerfulness in duty and in trial, and earnest hope of the glory of the eternal. There is a peculiar preciousness in a select library of devotional poetry—in a few deep hearted books, in which the life and sorrow and aspiration of holy souls furnish to us "words for our inmost thoughts, songs for our solitude, utterances for our hidden griefs, and pleadings for our shame and feebleness." Among such books we shall place these "Waters of Comfort;" and we doubt not that it will be hereafter the companion of lonely hours, in which its power to soothe and revive the heart will be more enjoyingly felt than now, when we are chiefly concerned to speak of its literary character.

It contains no chequered creeds,—no strings of theological conventionalities, such as are common to hymn-books: so that if any reader is not content with the implication of evangelical facts and truths, but desires the dogmatic expression of them, even in devotional poetry, it is no book for him. But then, we pity him; for he will lose much that might edify and refresh him. It may be, perhaps, that a certain order of critics, whose interest in human beauty would centre in its physiological sources, or whose appreciation of a flower would be shown by dissecting it, or whose enjoyment of flavour and fragrance would be in proportion to the possibility of an analysis, may decide that, theologically considered, the work is, in sundry respects, which their physiological, anatomical, and analytical skill may have detected, quite another thing altogether from what it appears to the eye and heart of a simply genial, loving, and sympathetic reader of such a life experience in the path of piety. Not that we have ourselves detected any heresy in this pious verse—although, possibly, the merely theological creed it covers, might not be identical or co-extensive with our own: but heresy is detected by our theological analytical-chemists, now-a-days, in a turn of expression, an epithet, a burst of feeling, or a flight of fancy; and so it may be here, though we are not keen and subtle enough to discern it. However, we think the most anxious and timid may venture to calm themselves; and that those who refuse to drink at the *Rivulet*, because it is reputed to be a poisoned stream, may drink of these "Waters," with the confidence that they will prove to be, as they profess, *Waters of Comfort*, and not *Waters of Bitterness*, to their theological souls. And if they have, besides, minds susceptible of delicate impressions, and hearts in which the love of God is shed abroad by the Holy Spirit given unto them, they will find here a sympathy with Christ, a spirit of fidelity, and an earnestness to glorify God as the true way of enjoying Him, which will make the little book very sweet and profitable to them. These extracts will speak for themselves:—

"Destroy it not, for a blessing is in it."—Isaiah lxx. 8.

My mind was chain'd to retrospective views
Of my long pilgrimage on earth;
And as, with memory's eye, I backward glanced
Upon the promised prizes Fancy grasp'd,
And the sad blanks reality reveal'd,
And traced to heedless, headstrong wilfulness,
Most of the wounds, and all the misery
Whose deep-seated scars still mark the blight
Of many precious things,—health, friendship, peace,
And other gems not to be bought for gold;—
My sighing heart deplored the cruel wreck,
And wish'd (for better deeds) past days return'd.
But soon, a deeper Teacher than my heart
Rebuked the fruitless, fond regret with which
I mourn'd the needful discipline of life,
And that most salutary chastisement
Which is enfolded in the sure results
Of our own sins, our frailties, and mistakes.
And thus the holy Monitor bespoke me:
'Destroy it not. Whatever thou dost hate,
Whatever thou would'st cast away and scorn
As profitless—Affliction never lose;
Affliction never cease to venerate.
For sorrow sanctified bears fruit for God,
Which, in his heavenly garner treasur'd up,
Shall feed his own to all eternity.'

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him."—Ps. xxxvii. 7.

Silent and still, thy face I seek;—
Most merciful, most wise, most meek!
Let thy benignant Spirit's love
Upon the quiet waters move,
And stimulate the holy life,
Which cannot act in nature's strife.
So delicate its tender breath,
That earthly mixture is its death;
It makes its dwelling with the lowly,
With the suffering, and the holy.
I bring the sorrow;—Lord, do thou
To thy behest my spirit bow;
Till chasten'd, sanctified, subdued,
My heart, with grace divine renew'd,
Sings songs of joyful gratitude."

The author is somewhat of a mystic—a word

not necessarily implying heresy or fanaticism, we suppose—and some of her pieces dwell strongly on “interior stillness,” and on “the inward light”; and on these subjects we do not always quite agree, or feel sympathetically with her. Occasionally, there is the essential feeling of Madame Guyon without her individual characteristic fervour. The following is an instance, and we may add, that there is nothing in the book likely to be more obscure or objectionable to the non-mystical mind, than these lines. To us it seems, that there must surely be moods of spiritual feeling in which every Christian soul will realise that they contain a great truth.

“God Himself
Must be thy portion, now and evermore,
If thou art to fulfil the destiny
His wisdom hath assigned the soul of man;
God known to thee,—not nationally, not
Traditionally, or according to
The strain’d conceivings of a human brain,—
As shown in this or that man’s commentary,—
But God reveal’d to thee internally,
Where best He speaks, and thou dost need Him most,
Here thou must watch the gleams of living light,
Which far beyond the force of words will show
The way whereof thou doubttest. But observe,
That thou must never urge this holy light
One moment longer than its rays remain.
It never waits to argue,—never stays
Till thou hast pondered if it be the Truth,
Or but a semblance of that holy thing.
It ‘maketh manifest,’—that is enough;
Be sure it never manifesteth folly,
Nor prompts thy will to actions rash and crude.
Most commonly it checks and draws thee back,
And points to silence and to passiveness,
As things most wise, and things most opposite
To thy forth-rushing eagerness, so prone
To speak and do what thou wilt wish undone.
Only do thou let all thine energies
Of purpose and desire be centered where
This mild effulgence radiates. Stand thou firm
Upon thy watch-tower; and, as are the eyes
Of servants fix’d upon their master,
So let thy spirit wait upon the dawn
Of that celestial light which is at once
Thy Guide, thy Comforter, thy best of Friends.”

Had we judged this book by poetical standards alone,—if there *are* such standards of poetical criticism,—we might have dismissed it with a few words, as being often mere prose in the form of verse, and often tamely conversational in language; but its substantial merits, in thought and feeling, have dictated another mode of estimating it, and have claimed, what we freely accord, a cordial commendation to the devout, especially to “the thoughtful and the suffering.”

Gleanings.

There are four daily journals in Calcutta. “Honesty is the best policy,” said a Scotchman. “I know it, my friend, for I have tried both.” Colebrookdale has resolved to establish a school of Design.

Why could not Eve have been a Puseyite before the fall? Because she was Eve-angelical.

The *Englishman* announces the arrival of Mr. George Thompson in Calcutta. It is understood that he is there on commercial, not political business.

The number of English and Scotch settled in Ireland is now more than double what it was but ten years ago.

Salisbury Cathedral is undergoing repair. Her Majesty has sent a donation of 100*l.* towards the restoration of the Chapter-House.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, is called by his sister, on account of his peremptory manner, “Mister Upper Crust.”

Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur was on the tryst ground at Falkirk last week, purchasing subjects of study.

“A penny for your thoughts, madam,” said a gentleman to a pert beauty. “They are not worth a farthing, sir,” she replied; “I was thinking of you.”

“Concerts for the People” are about to be established in Liverpool, to take place each Saturday evening in the Town Hall.

The *Musical World* states that M. Jullien has entered into an engagement with Mr. Lumley to give his usual series of winter concerts in Her Majesty’s Theatre.

An American paper reports, that a little girl was standing at a window, during a thunder-storm, before which was a young maple-tree. After a brilliant flash, a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body.

A distinguished Southern gentleman, dining at a New York hotel, was annoyed at a negro servant continually waiting upon him, and desired him one day at dinner to retire. “Excuse me, Sir,” said Cuffy, drawing himself up, “but I’m responsible for de silver.”

Mr. Gerald Massey, the author of “Christabel, and other Poems,” has a new work in the press, with the title of “Craigcrook Castle.”—Mr. Alexander Smith has also, we are told, a new poem almost ready for the printer.

At Cheltenham, the other day, the town-crier delivered the following notice: “Notice is hereby given to the bakers and inhabitants of Cheltenham, that the price of corn has decreased 1*s.* per quarter within the last three weeks.”

A Cincinnati paper gives the following instance of the effect of the heat in the Pork City:—“A steam-boat was at the wharf discharging lead. A negro would start with a bar on his shoulder, but before he could get to the dray the lead would melt

and run over him, making it necessary to cut him out with a cold-chisel!”

A man was working in a field at Crosthwaite, when a hare ran past him; he immediately threw his wide-awake at puss, and the tape band catching under her chin, away she went with it on her head. The cap has not been recovered.

Mr. William Chambers, of Glenormiston, recently erected a post at the opening of an attractive walk, bearing a board, on which was inscribed—“No thoroughfare this way. Trespassers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.” A wag, during the night, painted on the other side of the board—“Chambers’s Information for the People.”

Barristers have a ludicrous habit of identifying themselves with their clients, by speaking in the plural number. “Gentlemen of the jury,” said a luminary of the Western Circuit, “at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the tap, I will prove that we were locked up in the station-house in a state of intoxication.”

“Fellow sinners,” said an American preacher, “if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder (pointing to a rickety pair at one end of the church), you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were a hundred sovereigns up there for you, and I’ll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see.”

There are rumours afloat of the union of the courtly *Post*—the chosen medium of “Jenkins’s” inspired aristocratic effusions—with that respected individual in newspaper life, known as “My Grandmother,” or more prosaically designated the *Morning Herald*. The reason for the union is not one that would be held generally applicable to marriages of the ordinary kind—the hope, namely, that the two together will live more cheaply than they do separate. —*London Correspondent of Inverness Courier*.

A lady was recently visited by a female servant who had married, and seeing that she presented an appearance of having much bettered her circumstances, she inquired the nature of her husband’s calling. To this interrogatory the young woman replied, “He is an asker, ma’am.”—“An asker?” inquired the good lady in astonishment: “and what in the world is that?”—“Oh, ma’am, he stands in the streets and asks.”—“Why, you don’t mean to say you have married a beggar, do you?”—“Yes ma’am; but it is a very good business. My husband thinks it very hard work indeed if he don’t bring home more than five shillings a day.”

Now that “tight lacing” is no longer heard of, its place is taken by “tight cravats!” In the *Medical Times* we find a warning from M. Serres, who states the pathognomonic sign of the ill effects of a “tight cravat” to be a quasi-varicose swelling of the frontal veins, and of the jugular veins behind the angle of the lower jaw. There is also turgescence of the capillary system of the face, which subsides on loosening the cravat. Various secondary effects result from the compression—general malaise, feebleness of the limbs, impeded respiration, pain in the heart, difficult digestion, constipation, emaciation, vertigo, &c. Who, then, would wear a “tight cravat?”

M. Soyer, in a letter to the *Times*, mentions several Turkish dishes which ought to be introduced to English tables. He adds: “Their coffee, iced milk, and sherbet—in fact, all their principal dishes—might with the best advantage be adopted and Frenchified, and Anglicized; not so their method of serving, in which they mix sweet and savoury dishes throughout the repast; and less likely still their method of eating with their fingers, though after several trials I must admit that it has some peculiar advantages; their sauces being of a thinnish nature, require to be absorbed with a piece of bread in order to partake of them, which could not be performed equally well by either knife or fork. Their custom of serving only one hot dish at a time is not new to us, we having borrowed it from the Russians, who probably took it from the Turks.”

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A CONVENTIONAL RELIGIOUS OLD LADY.—Religion she looked upon in the light of a ticket which, being once purchased and snugly laid away in a pocket-book, is to be produced at the celestial gate, and thus secure admission to heaven. . . . Like many other apparently negative characters, she had a pertinacious intensity of an extremely narrow and aimless self-will. Her plans of life, small as they were, had a thousand crimps and plaits, to every one of which she adhered with invincible pertinacity. The poor lady little imagined, when she sat with such punctilious satisfaction while the Rev. Mr. Orthodoxy demonstrated that selfishness is the essence of all moral evil, that the sentiment had the slightest application to her, nor dreamed that the little quiet muddy current of self-will which ran without noise or indecorum under the whole structure of her being, might be found, in a future day, to have undermined all her hopes of heaven.—*Mrs. Stowe’s “Dred.”*

A NIGHT SCENE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—Sometimes the soft night-winds swayed the tops of the pines with a long swell of dashing murmurs, like the breaking of a tide on a distant beach. The moonlight, as it came sliding down through the checkered leafy roof, threw fragments and gleams of light, which moved capriciously here and there over the ground, revealing now a great silvery fern-leaf, and then a tuft of white flowers, gilding spots on the branches and trunks of the trees; while every moment the deeper shadows were lighted up by the gleaming fire-flies. The child would raise her head awhile, and look on the still scene around, and then sink on her fragrant

pillow in dreamy delight. Everything was so still, so calm, so pure, no wonder she was prepared to believe that the angels of the Lord were to be found in the wilderness. . . . How innocent, soft, and kind are all God’s works! From the silent shadows of the forest—the tender and loving presence which our sin exiled from the haunts of men hath not yet departed. Sweet fall the moonbeams through the dewy leaves, peaceful is the breeze that waves the branches of the pines, merciful and tender the little wind that shakes the small flowers and tremulous wood-grasses fluttering over the heads of the motherless children. . . . Well, they slept there quietly all night long. Between three and four o’clock an oriole who had his habitation in the vine above their heads, began a gentle twittering conversation with some of his neighbours; not a loud song. I would give you to understand, but a little low inquiry as to what o’clock it was; and then if you had been in the still wood at that time, you might have heard through all the trees of pine, beech, and holly, sweet gum and larch, a little tremulous stir and flutter of birds awaking and stretching their wings—little eyes were opening in a thousand climbing vines where soft feathery habitants had hung swinging breezily all night—low twitterings and chirpings were heard, then a loud clear echoing chorus of harmony answering from tree to tree, jubilant and joyous as if there never had been a morning before. The morning star had not yet gone down—nor were the purple curtains of the east undrawn, and the moon, which had been sitting full all night, still stood like a patient late-burning light in a quiet chamber.—*Ibid*.

STUPID GOOD PEOPLE.—“What do you suppose the reason is, that good people are generally so stupid?” “A great deal,” said Clayton, “is called goodness which is nothing but want of force. A person is said to have self-government simply because he has nothing to govern. They talk about self-denial, when their desires are so weak that one course is about as easy to them as another. Such people easily fall into a religious routine, get by heart a set of phrases, and make, as you say, very stupid good people.”—*Ibid*.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The English Church has many certificates to show of humble effective service in humanising the people, in cheering and refining men, feeding, healing, and educating. It has the seal of martyrs and confessors; the noblest books; a sublime architecture; a ritual marked by the same secular merits, nothing cheap or purchasable. . . . But the age of the Wicliffes, Cobhams, Arundels, Becketts; of the Latimers, Mores, Cranmers; of the Taylors, Leightons, Herberts; of the Sherlocks and Butlers, is gone. Silent revolutions in opinion have made it impossible that men like these should return, or find a place in their once sacred stalls. The spirit that dwelt in this Church has glided away to animate other activities; and they who come to the old shrines find apes and players rustling the old garments. The religion of England is part of good breeding. When you see on the Continent the well-dressed Englishman come into his ambassador’s chapel, and put his face for silent prayer into his smooth-brushed hat, one cannot help feeling how much national pride prays with him, and the religion of a gentleman. So far is he from attaching any meaning to the words, that he believes himself to have done almost the generous thing, and that it is very condescending in him to pray to God. A great duke said, on the occasion of victory, in the House of Lords, that he thought the Almighty God had not been well used by them, and that it would become their magnanimity, after so great successes, to take order that a proper acknowledgment be made. It is the Church of the gentry; but it is not the Church of the poor. The operatives do not own it, and gentlemen lately testified in the House of Commons, that in their lives they never saw a poor man in a ragged coat inside a church. The torpidity on the side of religion of the vigorous English understanding, shows how much wit and folly can agree in one brain. Their religion is a quotation; their Church is a doll; and any examination is interdicted with screams of terror. In good company, you expect them to laugh at the fanaticism of the vulgar; but they do not: they are the vulgar.—*Emerson’s “English Traits.”*

THE MANGO.—Mr. Elphinstone, the historian of India, justly calls the mango “the best of Indian fruits,” but he should have called it the best of all known fruits. The finest variety is that which has been originally brought from Mazagong, which enjoys an historical and poetical renown for its mangoes. “The celebrity of Mazagong in the East,” says Mrs. Graham, “is owing to its mangoes, which certainly are the best fruit I ever tasted. The parent tree from which all those of the species have been grafted, is honoured during the fruit season by a guard of sepoy; and in the reign of Shah Jehan, couriers were stationed between Delhi and the Mahratta coast to secure an abundant and fresh supply of mangoes for the royal table.” Of the mangosteen, as this species is called, that excellent traveller Admiral Stavorinus says, “The flavour is so delightfully refreshing that it is indescribable.” Fadladeen, in Lalla Rookh, held that “to eat any mangoes but those of Mazagong was of course impossible.” . . . No mango of character has the most distant resemblance either to an apricot or a plum; and the mango is degraded by all such comparisons. In fact, it has not a particle of resemblance to any other fruit on the face of the earth; and a mango with the slightest terebinthine taste ought never to be touched by those who would preserve their love for the real fruit pure and undefiled. The good mango is at once the richest and the most delicate of all fruits, and all other fruits are comparatively insipid beside its intensity of taste. There is something in it which is nothing less than voluptuous.—*Bruce’s “Scenes and Sights in the East.”*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18, at Manor House, Dulwich-common, Mrs. FREDERIC DOULTON, of a son.
Sept. 19, at 4, Terrace, Walworth, the wife of the Rev. P. J. TURQUAND, of a daughter.
Sept. 20, the wife of the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of two sons.
Sept. 22, at 4, River-terrace, Mrs. GEORGE H. VIRTUE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 11, at Silver-street Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. W. CROWE, WILLIAM, third son of JOSEPH B. SHERRING, Esq., of Bristol, to MILICENT REBECCA, only daughter of W. PRICE, Esq., of Worcester.

Sept. 12, at the English Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Dr. Hale, and afterwards at the Portuguese Embassy, in presence of the Portuguese Ambassador, the Duke of SALDANHA, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Army, to CHARLOTTE BINNS, relict of E. BINNS, Esq., of Ware-park, Jamaica.

Sept. 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Hungerford, Berks, by the Rev. J. Moreland, assisted by the Rev. C. Harcourt, of Wokingham. Mr. W. R. STUCK, to MARY JANE, daughter of JOSEPH BUCKINGHAM, Esq., of Hungerford.

Sept. 16, at All Saints', Poplar, by the Rev. R. C. VAUGHAN-CALER, eldest son of Mr. JOSEPH BROODRICK, of Rataliffe, to SARAH KATE, second daughter of Mr. THOMAS COBURN, of Poplar.

Sept. 17, at St. George's, Canterbury, by the Rev. J. Peters, FREDERICK A. CARTER, of Little Totham, Essex, to ANNA, only daughter of the late Mr. ALEXANDER KENNEDY, draper, Canterbury.

Sept. 17, at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Wm. Knight, Incumbent of St. James's, Hull, and the Rev. Edmund Russell, Incumbent of All Saints', Pontefract, of the bride, D. RUTHERFORD HALDANE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, only daughter of JAMES LOWTHROP, Esq.

Sept. 18, at Ebenezer Chapel, Swansea, by the Rev. E. JACOB, Mr. R. RICE DAVIES, Surveyor of Taxes, Carmarthen, to ELIZABETH SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. GEORGE A. EVANS, Collector of Inland Revenue, of the same place.

Sept. 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Wokingham, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. JOHN QUICK, draper, of Fore-street, Tiverton, Devon, to REBECCA MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. JAMES WATTS, Wokingham, Berks.

Sept. 18, at Salem Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. C. J. Donald, of Leeds, Mr. JESSE D. BAKER, merchant, of Glasgow, to ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of the late Wm. MAXIMSON, Esq., of Higher Broughton.

Sept. 18, at Battersea Chapel, by the Rev. T. M. Soule, the Rev. CHARLES BAKER, Congregational Minister of Wilton, Wilts, to MISS CHARLOTTE HENDERSON, of Church-row, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Sept. 18, at Hope-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. H. Ollerenshaw, SAMUEL GEORGE, eldest son of the late Professor KIDD, of University College, London, to MARGARET, only daughter of the late Mr. JACKSON, of Witham.

Sept. 18, at Albany Chapel, Camberwell, by the father of the bride, C. GOLDSMITH, Esq., of Basingbourne, Cambridgeshire, to LYDIA, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. ROBERTS, of Peckham.

Sept. 22, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. G. Smith, Mr. HENRY WEBBER, master mariner, to Miss HANFORD, both of Poplar.

Sept. 23, at the Old Independent Chapel, Ware, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt, the Rev. ROBERT RICHARDS, of Ware, to JULIANA MARY, second daughter of Wm. FLACK, Esq., of Waters-place, Ware.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28, at No. 10, Alfred-square, Deal, Kent, FANNY, relict of Mr. Wm. SOAMES, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, in her seventy-first year.

Sept. 9, at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, GEORGE T. WALLIS, Esq., formerly of Meldreth, Cambs, aged seventy.

Sept. 10, at her residence, in Wimpole-street, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late CHARLES ROUSSEAU BURNET, Esq., of Bath, and niece to Madame D'ARLAY, in her seventy-eighth year.

Sept. 12, the Rev. SAMUEL HUBBARD, for fourteen years minister of the Independent Congregation at Wivenhoe, near Colchester, in his seventieth year.

Sept. 16, at 21, Holywell-street, Millbank, JOHN BERNARD SALL, Esq., formerly musical instructor to Her Majesty, in his seventy-eighth year.

Sept. 16, at Thirlestane Castle, the Right Hon. ELEANOR Countess of LAUDERDALE, aged ninety-four.

Sept. 17, at his residence, 2, York-terrace, Regent's-park, MILES BURKITT, Esq., aged eighty-six.

Sept. 17, at Ramhill House, near Tunstun, MARY, relict of the late Wm. CADBURY, Esq., aged seventy-four.

Sept. 18, at his residence, The Vale, Ramsgate, GEORGE KIRSON, Esq., in his seventy-first year.

Sept. 18, at No. 7, Smithfield-bars, MARY, wife of JAMES BETTS, Esq., distiller.

Sept. 18, at Belmont Lodge, Wray-park, Reigate, MARTHA, relict of the late Wm. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Pembroke House, Hackney, aged eighty-seven.

Sept. 20, at Greenwich Hospital, GEORGE MOURRAY, Esq., a Post Captain of the 12th of August, 1812, in his eighty-fourth year.

Sept. 20, at the Rectory, Ewelme, Oxon, EDWARD BURTON, third son of Wm. JACOBSON, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, in his eighth year.

Sept. 22, at Greenwich, Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, fifty-two years in the Phoenix Fire-office, aged seventy.

Sept. 22, at his residence, New-grove, Bow-road, Wm. SCOTT, of 73, Great Tower-street, in his sixty-fifth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds continue in a very depressed state owing chiefly to the demand for money, and the continued heaviness of the Paris Bourse. Yesterday there was a decline in Consols of about an 1/8th. To-day the market opened in a depressed state. There was a further fall of full 1/4 per cent., which gave renewed stimulus to the investments of the public, and the support thus afforded occasioned a sensible improvement in the tone of the markets towards the close. The decline finally established in Consols amounted to scarcely 1/2 per cent. The demand for money continues active, and no discount business is done below the Bank minimum of 4 1/2 per cent. As we have before remarked, the demand is stimulated by the rumour of an approaching rise in the Bank rate to 5 per cent. In the Consol market money is in fair supply at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. for short loans. Consols are now 93 1/2 to 94 for Money, and 94 to 94 1/2 for the Account. Exchange-bills are 16s. to 17s. prem.

A very limited business has been transacted in Foreign Securities. Buenos Ayrean Bonds are rather

improved, being marked 81 for the Account. Grenada Deferred Bonds are 7 1/2. Spanish Deferred are 24 1/2, being 1/2 per cent. lower. Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates have receded 1 per cent., being 98 1/2. Turkish Bonds are at nominal quotations, no business having been reported in them, viz., Six per Cents. 102 1/2, 102 1/2, and the Four per Cents., 102 1/2, 102 1/2.

The Railway Share Market has been active, and a large business has been transacted in the shares of most of the leading lines at a decline in some cases of 1/2 to 1 per cent. on former rates. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have also been dealt in to some extent, at steady rates. Dutch Rhenish are 14; East Indian, 22 1/2, 22 1/2; Grand Trunk of Canada, 12 1/2; Great Indian Peninsula, 21 1/2; Great Luxembourg, 4 1/2. Great Western of Canada Shares are 23 1/2, being a slight advance on former quotations. The French Lines are rather lower, viz.: Paris and Lyons, 52 1/2; and Sambre and Meuse, 12 1/2.

Joint Stock Bank Shares are also at lower rates. Bank of Egypt realise 10. Bank of London, 63 to 65. London and County, 31 1/2. Ottoman Bank, 8. Unity Mutual, 41; and Western Bank of London, 45 1/2.

Miscellaneous Shares generally are flat. Australian Agricultural are 25. Canada Land, 119. National Discount Company, 5 1/2, 5 1/2; and New South Wales Debentures, 101 1/2.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been about 390,000l. in the whole. The ascertained exports of the week represent a total of about 492,000l., almost all in silver. The private remittances to the Continent have also comprised the whole of the specie ex the Africa, besides some parcels taken from the Bank.

The 100,000l. in specie, ex the Niagara, from New York, goes to the Continent.

The chief feature of importance presented by the Returns of the Bank of England, last published, was a further increase of about 100,000l. to the Private Securities; against an increase of 500,000l. in the Public Deposits. The bullion shows a small diminution.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Paris Bank, on Friday, the advice of the directors was agreed to, that the company should break up. No very serious consequences are anticipated from this event. The bank has only been in operation since November.

In the Court of Bankruptcy to-day there were some further proceedings in the case of Mr. T. Ryder, merchant, of Old Broad-street, and of Mr. James Bramwell, of No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings. An immediate certificate of the first class was also awarded to Mr. W. O. Young, the well-known ship and insurance broker, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

The advices from the provincial towns for the past week contain nothing of importance, and merely confirm the general steadiness of trade. At Manchester the extent of business is moderate, but prices are well supported. Two small failures have occurred, Messrs. W. H. Gray and Co., for 15,000l. and Mr. Alderman Shawcross, for 25,000l. In the latter case a composition is contemplated of 12s. 6d. in the pound by instalments extending over two years. At Birmingham the iron trade remains without variation. The invention of Mr. Bessemer continues to be an absorbing topic, but its probable value is strongly contested. The liabilities of Mr. G. P. Simcox, of Kidderminster, are stated not to exceed 21,000l., and 15s. in the pound is offered in instalments. From Nottingham the accounts continue extremely favourable. In the woollen districts the transactions are satisfactory, and the Irish linen-market continues firm.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised 10 vessels—four to Port Philip, two to Sydney, two to Adelaide, one to Hobart-town, and one to Launceston, with an aggregate capacity of 5,932 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit heaviness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been considerable activity. The total number of ships reported inward was 267, being 103 over the previous week. Among these were 29 laden with corn and flour, 25 with sugar, four with tea, and 12 with fruit. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 128, showing a decrease of 23; the number in ballast being 13. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 77, being one less than at the last account. Of those now loading 12 are for Adelaide, two for Auckland, one for Canterbury, six for Geelong, five for Hobart-town, four for Launceston, three for Melbourne, two for Moreton Bay, six for New Zealand, 15 for Port Philip, one for Portland Bay, one for Port Fairy, 15 for Sydney, two for Swan River, one for Wellington, and one for Warnambool.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Consols for Account	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent.	94 1/2	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Annuities	94 1/2	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
India Stock	—	—	—	230	—	—
Bank Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Exchange-bills	12 pm	13 pm	16 pm	13 pm	16 pm	17 pm
India Bonds	—	—	17 pm	—	—	15 pm
Long Annuities	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th day of Sept., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,962,415	Government Debt	£11,015,160
		Other Securities	3,429,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,487,415
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,962,415		£25,962,415

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Doan)	£11,964,853
Reserve	3,730,817	Weight Annuity	16,924,279
Public Deposits	6,609,392	Other Securities	6,870,725
Other Deposits	9,973,564	Notes	6,870,725
Seven Day and other Bills	887,179	Gold and Silver Coin	683,956
	£35,753,852		£35,753,852

Sept. 18, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 19, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

WARD, F. H., High-street, Whitechapel, tallow chandler, Sept. 27, Oct. 30; solicitor, Mr. Heath, Artillery-place West, Finsbury.

FEAST, R., Finsbury-pavement, and Little Moorfields, City, oil and Italian warehouseman, Sept. 29, Nov. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hockwood, Shoe-lane, Bucklersbury; and Mr. Heath, Artillery-place West, Finsbury.

RUSSELL, W. H., Strand, blacking manufacturer, Sept. 29, Nov. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hockwood, Shoe-lane, Bucklersbury.

MOUNTFORD, F., Huntingdon-street, Barnsbury-park, dealer in wines, Sept. 30, Nov. 4; solicitor, Mr. Brandon, Essex-street, Strand.

MAYOR, J., Northampton, innkeeper, Sept. 29, Nov. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Franco, Falcon-street, City.

ENSOLE, L., Great Titchfield-street, draper, Oct. 1, Nov. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Co., Old Jewry.

SWINERTON, T., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, cordwainer, Oct. 3 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

LEE, J., Coventry, Warwickshire, watch manufacturer, Oct. 3 and 24; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.

THOMAS, D., Brierley-hill, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, Sept. 30, Oct. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

SHORTO, E. H. H., Exeter, Jeweller, Oct. 2 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

MAY, R., Tees Tillery, North Riding of Yorkshire, joiner, Sept. 30, Nov. 7; solicitors, Mr. Preat, Leeds.

Tuesday, September 23, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

FINDLATER, W. S., Plymouth, coal merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 27; solicitors, Mr. Terrell, Exeter; Messrs. Edmonds and Son, Plymouth; and Mr. Simons, Merthyr Tydvil.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.

There was a good supply of English wheat at market this morning, and all excepting the finest samples sold slowly, and 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper than on Monday last. In foreign wheat there was rather less doing, and last Monday's quotations were with difficulty maintained. Ship flour dull, and 2s per sack lower; American, unless of first brands, slow sale at former rates. Barley dull, and 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas firm. The arrivals of oats were moderate, and fine corn sold readily at last week's quotations. Linseed ready sale, and 1s to 2s dearer. Cakes firm at full prices.

BRITISH.

	s.	d.
Wheat—		
Essex and Kent, Red	60	7 1/2
Doitto White	64	8 0
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		
Yorkshire Red	—	—
Scotch	62	7 1/2
Bye	42	4 1/2
Barley, mashing	44	4 1/2
Distilling	38	4 1/2
Malt (pale)	76	7 1/2
Beans, Maragan	40	4 1/2
Peas	—	—
Harrow	—	—
Pigeon	—	—
Peas, White	42	4 1/2
Grey	38	4 1/2
Maple	38	4 1/2
Boilers	44	4 1/2
Tares (English new)	38	4 1/2
Foreign	38	4 1/2
Oats (English feed)	24	2 1/2
Flour, town made, per		
Sack of 280 lbs.	56	6 0
Linseed, English	—	—
Baltic	52	5 1/2
Black Sea	54	5 1/2
Hempseed	50	5 1/2
Canaryseed	54	6 0
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		
112 lbs. English	—	—
German	—	—
French	—	—
American	—	—
Linseed Cakes, 154 lbs to 164 lbs		
Rape Cake, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton		
Rapeseed, 401 lbs to 421 lbs per last		

FOREIGN.

	s.	d.
Wheat		
Dantzic	76	6 1/2
Konigsberg, Red	70	7 1/2
Pomeranian, Red	73	8 1/2
Rostock	73	8 1/2
Danish and Holstein	66	7 1/2
East Prussian	58	6 1/2
Petersburg	59	6 1/2
Riga and Archangel	—	—
Polish Oats	58	6 1/2
Marianopol	64	7 0
Taganrog	—	—
Egyptian	40	4 1/2
American (U.S.)	64	7 1/2
Barley, Pomeranian	38	4 1/2
Konigsberg	38	4 1/2
Danish	38	4 1/2
East Prussian	38	4 1/2
Egyptian	30	3 1/2
Odena	30	3 1/2
Beans—		
Horse	38	4 1/2
Pigeon	42	4 1/2
Egyptian	34	3 1/2
Peas, White	48	4 1/2
Oats—		
Dutch	34	3 1/2
Jahde	32	3 1/2
Danish	19	2 1/2
Danish, Yellow feed	26	3 0
Swedish	26	3 1/2
Petersburg	23	2 1/2
Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.		
New York	25	3 0
Spanish, per sack	56	6 0
Carawayseed	36	4 0

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—A few samples of new red cloverseed have appeared, but were held too high for buyers. From France the prices come very high. Trefoil was steady. The supply of winter tares was mostly of inferior qualities, choice samples fully as dear; other sorts were offering low. Fine white mustardseed was held for more money. Canaryseed was very dull.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9 1/2d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

There is no improvement to notice in the general quality of the foreign stock, yet sales are readily made by the salesmen. The imports are expected to be liberal during the next two or three months. The receipts of home-fed beasts fresh up to-day were seasonably good as to number, but somewhat deficient in quality. The attendance of butchers was moderately extensive. For most breeds the demand, however, was by no means so active as on Friday, on which day the quotations advanced 2d per 8lbs; nevertheless, prices generally were mostly supported. The top figure for the best Scots, which were unusually scarce, was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Ireland, 400 oxen; and from Scotland, 50 Scots. The show of all breeds of sheep was but moderate, and their condition was by no means first-rate. The primest Downs and half-breeds changed hands steadily, at prices quite equal to those realised on Monday last. Otherwise, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. There were 490 Irish sheep on offer. Calves, the show of which was limited, sold steadily, and last week's prices were well supported. The highest quotation was

4s 10d per 8lbs. We had a slight improvement in the demand for pigs, and prices were quite as high as last week.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	4	4
Second quality	3	6	3	10	4
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	6	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	4
Second quality	3	10	4	2	4
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s: Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 28s each.					

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 22. Somewhat increased supplies of each kind of meat are on sale in these markets; yet the demand generally is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	4
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	4
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	4	4
Large pork	3	6	4	0	4
Inf. mutton	3	4	3	6	4
Middling ditto	3	8	4	2	4
Prime ditto	4	4	4	8	4
Veal	3	4	4	6	4
Small pork	4	2	4	2	4

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, SEPT. 23. SUGAR.—Our market has been steady, and a full amount of business has been done at about last Friday's prices. 900 hhds of West India have been sold; Barbadoes, in public sale, from 44s 6d to 48s 6d; 4,600 bags of Mauritius were offered and nearly all sold; brown, 37s to 44s 6d; yellow, 45s 6d to 47s 6d; 6,000 bags Bengal sold; Benares, 44s 6d to 52s; date, 46s to 48s; grainy, 45s 6d to 52s; and 1,500 bags common Madras, 38s to 41s. The refined has been very firm; lumps, 55s to 58s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but the article has a steady appearance.

RICE.—2,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale at 10s 6d to 11s, which showed a slight advance. 3,000 bags Madras bought in, 10s to 10s 6d. A large amount of business has been done by private contract the last two days, at very full prices.

RUM.—We are without transactions of importance to report to-day, but prices are fully supported.

SALTPETRE.—The large public sales of 4,400 bags went off steadily, and all found buyers at and after the sale at previous rates; refraction 5½ to 10, 32s to 32s 6d; refraction 2 to 3½, 33s to 33s 6d.

COTTON.—The market has again been active, and about 1,500 bales sold at full prices.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 71s 6d to 72s.

OIL.—Lined quoted 41s 6d to 42s.

TALLOW is quoted 51s 6d on the spot; 49s 9d the last three months.

INDIGO.—15,850 chests are now declared for the next quarterly sale. The market remains firm.

TEA.—The small public sales went off without showing any material alteration in prices.

TIN.—Banco remains quoted 134s to 135s.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 22.—During the past week the demand for Irish butter was slow, and the dealings on a limited scale. There was no noticeable alteration in prices, but they were not well supported. The arrivals were large, consequently increased stocks. Foreign changed from dullness to partial activity. Prices advanced for the best 4s to 6s, other kinds 1s to 2s. Irish and Hambro' bacon of prime quality was saleable at a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt landed; but any, however slightly defective, was difficult to sell on reasonable terms. It was reported that sales had been made by Waterford curers for shipment in November to January at 60s, and from November to April inclusive 58s per cwt free on board. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt...	106	112	Cheshire, per cwt	64	74
Kiel	—	—	Cheddar	74	86
Dorset	108	114	Double Gloucester	60	68
Carlow	94	106	Single ditto	—	—
Waterford	104	106	York Hams	100	104
Oork (new)	98	108	Westmoreland ditto	98	100
Limerick	98	104	Irish ditto	86	90
Sligo	98	106	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78	88
Fresh, per dozen	11	13	Irish (green)	72	80

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 22.—There is a steady demand for picked samples of potatoes, at from 84s to 90s per ton. All other kinds are dull, at from 70s to 80s per ton. The arrivals continue good, and most of the samples are in fair condition.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 22.—During the past week the trade has been active for Kent and Sussex hops, the quality and condition of which have considerably improved since the first arrivals. The market to-day is firm, and prices steady, at about our quotations. Duty, 245,000l.

Mid and East Kents . . . 75s 90s to 100s
Weald of Kent . . . 65s 80s to 84s
Sussex pockets . . . 63s 70s to 80s

OILS, Monday, Sept. 22.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 39s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape moves off steadily, at full quotations. Gallipoli is steady at 56s, and fine palm 45s. In other oils we have no change to notice. Turpentine rules about stationary.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 22.—Several parcels of English wool have changed hands since our last report for shipment to the Continent, at very full prices. The amount of business doing in all kinds for home use is but moderate. Holders generally are firm, and the quotations are well supported. The supplies are limited.

Per 8lbs. Per pack of 240lbs.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Down tegs	1	4	1	5½	16
Half-bred ditto	1	3	1	4½	15
Down ewes	1	3	1	4½	15
Kent fleeces	1	1	1	2	13
Leicester	1	1	1	3	13
Combining skin	0	10	1	3½	10
Blanket wool	0	8	0	11	8
Flannel wool	1	0	1	4	12

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 22.—Very little change has taken place in prices since Monday last, and the amount of business doing is very moderate. P.Y.C. on the spot, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; town tallow, 52s nett cash; rough fat, 2s 10d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock	34450	22139	31391	29344	9165
Price of Yellow Candle ..	40s 9d	58s 0d	63s 9d	57s 0d	51s 3d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week	41s 0d	0s 0d	64s 3d	57s 3d	51s 6d
Ditto from the 1st of June	2715	2260	1600	2792	3571
Arrived last Week	23599	29226	20275	35472	34638
Ditto from the 1st of June	932	3647	2178	189	1711
Price of Town Tallow	17431	28050	15666	17101	26823
	43s 0d	58s 0d	64s 9d	59s 6d	54s 3d

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been only a moderate demand for hemp since our last. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. Petersburg clean has sold at 34½ to 35½ 10s, outshot 33½ to 33½ 10s, and half clean 30½ 10s to 31½ per ton. In flax scarcely any business is doing on former terms. Both jute and coir goods are steady.

COALS, Monday.—Market heavy, at the reduction of last market day. Hetton's, 19s—Lambton's, 18s 6d—Hartlepool, 18s 6d—Kellie's, 18s—Reepin's, 18s—Wylam's, 17s 6d—Riddle's, 17s—South Durham, 17s 6d—Tanfield, 15s—Hartley, 19s. Fresh arrivals, 88; left from last week, 39; total, 127.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The market closed firmly and with animation, and all descriptions of cotton were quoted 1-16d per lb dearer. The sales were 12,000 bales—2,000 for export and 3,500 on speculation—comprising 380 Parnam and Maranhau, at 6½d to 8d; 100 Bahia, at 6½d to 6½d; 100 Egyptian, at 6½d to 7d; and 1,000 Surat, at 4½d to 5½d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 15,000 bales.

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[COPY.]
"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR."

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NATURE'S TRUE REMEDY.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

There are three principal avenues by which Nature expels from the body what is necessary should be expelled therefrom. These three are the Stool, the Urine, and the Pores. These must be kept in a healthy condition, or disease is certain. This is a fixed and positive law; and no human being can safely disregard it. In addition to this, the Liver must be kept in order.

THE LIVER IS THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY, and has some of the most important functions to fulfil. It regulates the bile, and consequently the digestion and the bowels. The stomach must be invigorated and made healthy. Added to all this, the strength and tone of the system must be kept up by proper nourishment, exercise, and rest.

THESE ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE LAWS; and when they all work harmoniously, a person is in sound health. This position will not be questioned.

Now, when the system is diseased, it is the first grand object to set all these functions at work, both to expel disease and to restore the health.

The bowels must be opened, cleansed, soothed, and strengthened; the urine must be made to flow healthfully and naturally and to throw off the impurities of the blood; the liver and stomach must be regulated; and, above all, the

PORES must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

LIFE WILL BE AGAIN A LUXURY.

We will suppose the case of a person affected with a bilious complaint. His head aches, his appetite is poor, his bones and back ache, he is weak and nervous, his complexion is yellow, the skin dry, and the tongue furred. He goes to a doctor for relief, and he gives a dose of medicine to purge him freely. He takes it, and it operates profusely, and he gets some temporary relief.

BUT HE IS NOT CURED!

In a few days the same symptoms return, and the same old purge is administered; and so on, until the poor man becomes a martyr to heavy, drastic purgatives. Now, what would be the

TRUE PRACTICE

in such a case? What the practice that nature herself points out? Why, to set in healthy operation all the means that nature possesses to throw out of the system the causes of disease. The bowels must of course be evacuated, but the work is not begun at this stage of the business. The kidneys must be prompted to do their work, for they have a most important work to do; the stomach must be cleansed; and, above all, the pores must be relieved and enabled to throw off the secretions which ought to pass off through them. We repeat, that by

THE BOWELS, THE URINE, THE PORES, the disease must be expelled from the system, and not by the bowels alone, as is the usual practice.

And to effect all this, a medicine of no ordinary kind will answer the purpose. Resort must be had to a remedy that is congenial to the human system, a remedy that strengthens while it subdues disease. Such is the remedy found in OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS.

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TAKE FOOD OR DIE.

Whatever is endowed with life, must have that life supplied with the elements which sustain it.

Deprived of a proper amount of nutrition, and the body languishes and dies. It is upon this principle that sickness produces an abnormal condition of the system, and then medicine becomes as necessary as food. The question arises,

WHAT IS THE RIGHT KIND OF MEDICINE?

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is a person's system so open to the assaults of disease as in the Spring and Fall seasons. Every person undergoes certain changes with the season, and when Spring succeeds the Winter, the body is encumbered with a load of impurities, which will generate disease unless speedily removed. The blood moves sluggishly along, being black and thick, with humours and decayed matter, the stomach is gorged with bile, while costiveness on the one hand, and great looseness on the other, prevail, and the body is ready to sink under disease. To meet this condition of things, resort must be had to medicine that will

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 Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, 14th October.

August, 1856.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

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 when Professor DE MORGAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY
 LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

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RESIDENCE of STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive
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 and other particulars.

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D. MASSON, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1856.
 The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on
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The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 23rd of Sep-
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